THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

MAKING WAR ON OUR CHIEF PEACEMAKER

RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY, he goes to Versailles to represent America, and the time has come, say some of his keenest critics, to see that our President is not placed at a disadvantage at the peace table by a fire of fault-finding in the rear. The fact of Mr. Wilson's going being accepted, says such an avowed political opponent as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "we can not afford to seem petty about it." The St. Louis *Globe - Democrat* (Rep.) knows of nothing "to be gained for our cause or for the dignity of the nation by a national controversy" over it. The choice having once been made, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) likewise can not see how "matters would be helped by a barrage of political criticism following the President from Washington and discounting his prestige in Paris." This daily, widely read by Republicans and counting a Republican ex-President among its contributing editors, goes on to point out that Mr. Wilson "has made himself — and surely it was not an un-American action—the foremost spokesman of the forward-looking liberals of Europe," and asserts that "if Woodrow Wilson had not gone to the Peace Conference there are long-submerged millions on the plains of Czecho-Slovakia, in Jugo-Slavia, in Poland, and even in Russia, who would feel that a powerful friend on whom they had confidently counted would be absent." So consistent a critic of administration policies and performances as the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) declares that the people of this country "do not doubt the sincerity of their President's devotion to great ideals," and "recognize he deems himself embarked on a high and noble enterprise"; it further admits that the honor paid America's chief in Europe is a tribute to this country, which should make us proud and will also "knit us closer to our neighbors and partners." The politically independent Boston *Christian Science Monitor* is fully convinced that President Wilson "goes to the Peace Conference with the full faith and confidence of the great mass of his fellow citizens." The American people, the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) is inclined to believe, are disposed to trust President Wilson "to perform his duty in his own way." Influential Republican leaders in Congress advise party associates, still foaming against Wilson and hoping to hamper him, that the people will not "tolerate any meddling" in so important a matter. All sensible people, according to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) now hope for "a calm and dignified attitude on the part of Republicans and everybody else, so that the President of the United States, when abroad, will not appear to have left a squabbling people behind." And the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), declaring that if the President succeeds in his "most difficult task" at Versailles, "he will be welcomed home with an enthusiasm from which even his most confirmed critics will be able to detract but little," adds these words of advice to readers of all parties:

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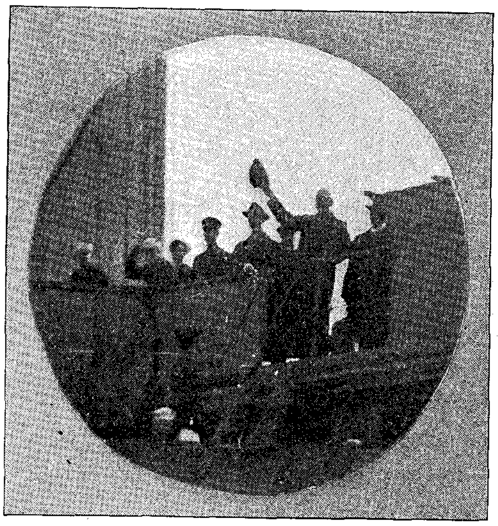
LEAVING CONFLICT HERE TO MAKE PEACE IN EUROPE.

"Nothing is to be gained in behalf of the United States by keeping alive for the wonderment of Europe the spectacle of a sullen and resentful volume of public opinion, revealing a divided nation and a consequently weakened power at the peace table. Having rightly or wrongly determined to make himself a central figure at Versailles, the President is entitled to the reenforcement of the American people in his efforts to bring about a peace acceptable to them. We need not fear that any of our immortal privileges are to be bartered away, nor any of our fundamental doctrines and laws set at naught. The President is too good a constitutional lawyer to send to the Senate of the United States a treaty which public opinion would not permit that body to ratify. While the President is abroad let us, therefore, temporarily forget partizanship and regard

his errand as one justifying our hopes and demanding our prayers."

Yet the murmuring and dissatisfaction can not be blinked in any study of the realities of the situation. The Washington *Post* (Ind.), calmly surveying the field from the seat of government, concludes that "for good or ill, President Wilson leaves for Europe without the united support of the American people." The consequences of which it plainly sees:



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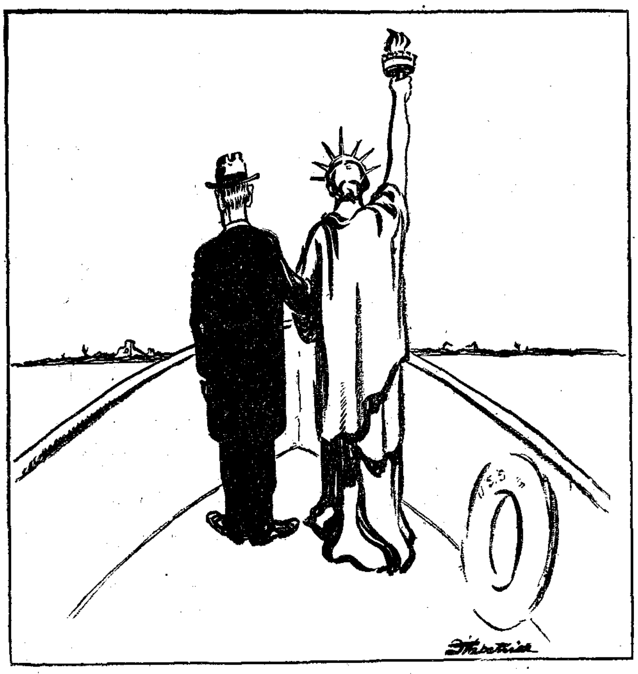
"GOOD-BY!"

"When the President goes into conference with the executive heads of the larger Allied governments he will find that each of them is supported like a stone wall by the people of his country. Mr. Lloyd George has shrewdly called an election for December 15 in order to receive fresh from the British people a mandate to stand firmly for the interests of the British Empire in the peace negotiations. Premier Clemenceau is the living voice of France, and France's aims are thoroughly understood by every Frenchman. Premier Orlando is backed by the people of Italy in a clear-cut program. Thus each of these leaders enjoys what Mr. Wilson now lacks—that is, the united and sympathetic support of all the people in putting forth a clear-cut national program.

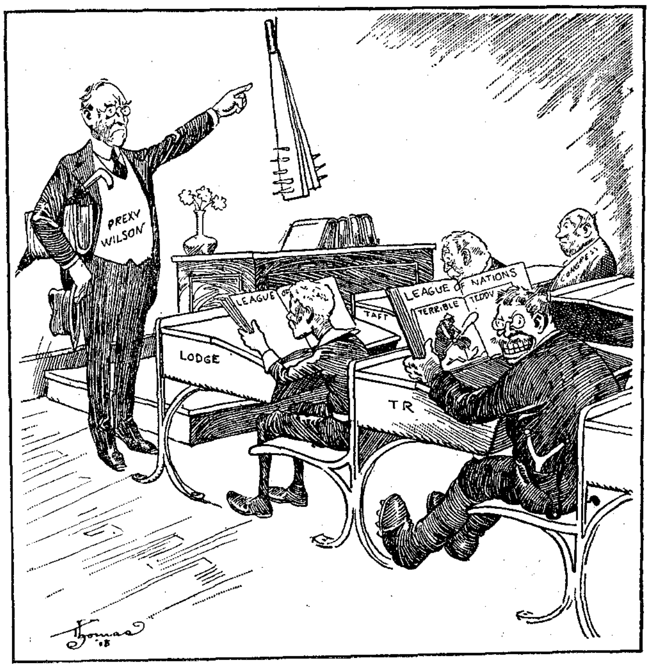
"Mr. Wilson unquestionably looms far above any other statesman in expressing the aspirations of the free and freed peoples of the world. His opinions will have immense weight in the preliminary conferences, notwithstanding the fact that the Allied premiers are not under any illusions concerning American politics. They are as well aware as anybody that Mr. Wilson was unfortunate at the November election, and that his spokesmanship for America is therefore impaired. But they are quite ready to yield him the first place as spokesman of the enlightened sentiment of the world. It is only when specific peace arrangements begin to be considered that the Allied statesmen will be slow to yield in matters directly affecting their national interests."

Moreover, the Washington daily explains that "if Mr. Wilson's power in the conferences should be lacking because of the lack of consolidated national support, it will not be entirely because of political differences in this country, but partly because the **people do not know Mr. Wilson's intentions." It is this feeling,** that Mr. Wilson has refrained from taking the people of the United States into his confidence on a matter in which they are vitally interested, that explains the disappointment which greeted his address of December 2 and which was manifested both in Congress and in the press. In Congress the lack of cordiality shown to the President was marked, say all the Washington correspondents. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, told the Congress that he was going to Europe because of the desire of the Allied governments for his "personal counsel" in the "interpretation and application" of his fourteen principles of peace. The President further asserted that he had sought to express the ideals of our soldiers and sailors, who have accepted his "statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose." It is now, he said, his duty to see to it "that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realize them," to play his "full part in making good" what our fighters "offered their life's blood to obtain." The Spokane *Spokesman Review* (Rep.) calls this "disappointingly unrevealing." The Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.) calls this defense of the trip to Europe "lame and almost insulting in its inadequacy." Specifically, says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the American people have practically no knowledge of what the President "intends to say in respect to the freedom of the seas and the league of nations; we are quite ignorant of the measures he will recommend for deliverance and safety of the Russian people, where the need of immediate action is imperative; and we are quite as much in the dark as to his purposes concerning certain questions of territorial apportionment in Europe which are becoming acute." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) can find in his address "only the slightest possible reference to the position to which he intends to commit the United States." No one, remarks the New York *Globe*, "can honestly say whether he is with the President in his policies, for



PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

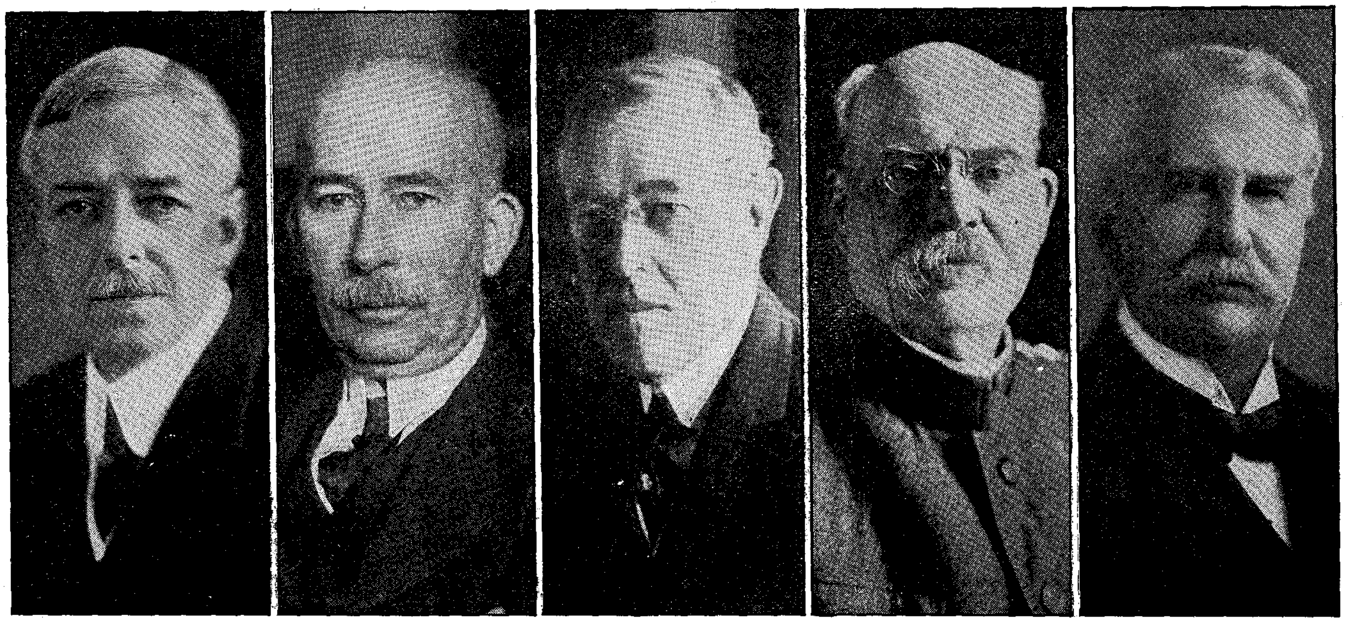
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*



SCHOOLMASTER—"I don't want any monkey-shines while I am away."

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

BOW AND STERN ASPECTS OF OUR PEACE VOYAGER.



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SECRETARY LANSING. COLONEL HOUSE. PRESIDENT WILSON. GENERAL BLISS. MR. HENRY WHITE.

THE FIRST DELEGATION TO INTRODUCE AMERICAN IDEAS INTO A EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT.

the President does not reveal them." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) puts it this way: "one hundred and ten million people of the world's mightiest democracy occupy, in the present situation, a position similar in all respects to the President's class in political economy at Princeton." Mr. Wilson, the New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.) observes, says he is the servant of the people, then "the servant goes out slamming the door in the face of the acknowledged master, standing in dumb surprize and awaiting an explanation of the errand." *The Sun* insists that the famous fourteen points are Wilson's, but not America's. "The rearrangement of boundaries is Wilson's," it says; "the tribal nations are Wilson; the freedom of the seas is Wilson. The President's utterances have rushed across the continents, like an engine running wild but drawing no load; no load, as yet, of authoritative American acceptation." *The Evening Sun*, in spite of Mr. Wilson's declaration that he is going to Europe as a duty to those who fought to obtain the ideals which he has stated, remains "convinced that some of our noble youth fought and died for something plainer than Wilsonism—for their country." The same daily is of the opinion that 95 per cent. of the people of this country view President Wilson's expedition "with misgiving and dislike." Aside from the matter of precedent and constitutionality, we are told,

> "They are doubtful as to whether the propositions which the President is going to urge really express their aims and purposes in the war or in peace-making. They doubt whether these propositions—some or all of them—represent the aims and purposes, the ideals or the practical needs of the European Allies. They, therefore, fear that opposition, and possibly misunderstanding, may result from the President's urgency of formulas which accord with the thought neither of Europe nor America. . . . . .
>
> "The people feel that the President is running the risk of humiliating contradiction and even defeat, and they feel that in his person they too may suffer a blow to their just pride."

The Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.) declares that there is "a constantly growing undercurrent of feeling all through this nation that President Wilson is leaning toward leniency to the defeated Hohenzollerns." Some correspondents witness to a similar idea in Allied lands. Carolyn Wilson writes from Paris of a suspicion among strong nationalists in France that Mr. Wilson's idealism may lead him toward undue generosity to the common foe. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* hears that Allied statesmen "are not entirely sure of the President," and quotes from the Milan *Corriere della Sera:* "Wilson's points contain generic affirmations; they have got to be rendered more precise." Mr. Isaac Marcosson, in a newspaper statement made after his return from Europe, says:

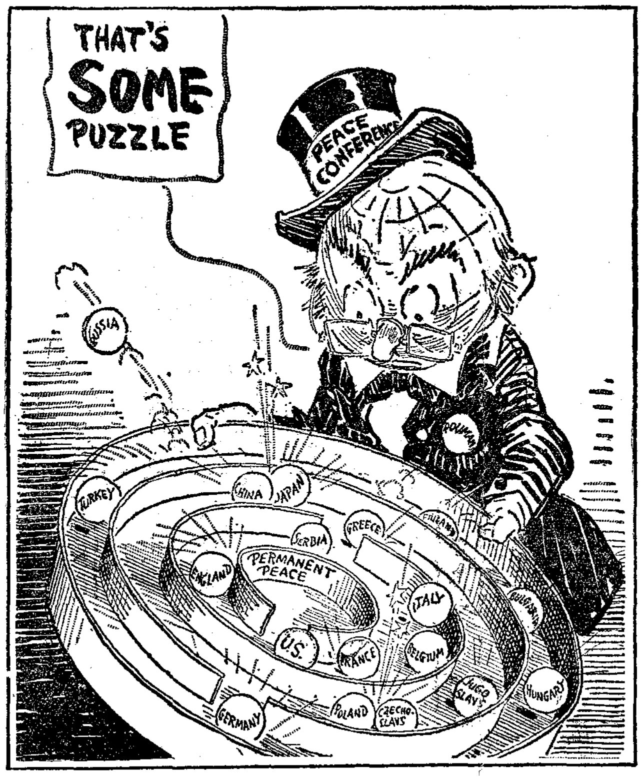
> "There is a feeling of apprehension and uncertainty in Europe over the departure of Mr. Wilson for the Peace Conference. The feeling among the politicians I can best express this way—'they don't want a peace of phrases; they want a peace of results.'"

But in all fairness it must be said that the reports of an eager desire for President Wilson's presence at the peace table on the part of nearly every nation and class in Europe vastly outnumber the hints of uneasiness about his coming. The London press exprest a general satisfaction at his decision and see the old aloofness of the United States at an end. The London *Daily Chronicle*, for instance, says that the first preliminary to peace is President Wilson's own interpretation of the principles now accepted by all parties. The London correspondent to the New York *Evening Post's* financial page reports "universal satisfaction in the city at President Wilson's projected visit." British rejoicing over the President's visit has also been testified to by British visitors in America, representatives of the nobility and clergy vying with soldiers and labor leaders. Mr. Arthur Gleason, both a soldier and a worker, contends, as quoted in the New York *Globe*, that "the meaning of the British labor program is precisely the same as the meaning of President Wilson's fourteen points." A correspondent of the New York *Globe* and Chicago *Daily News* declares that all through France the people are looking to the coming of our President to hasten the dawn of final peace. It is noteworthy that but one ruler is named in the resolution passed by the French Chamber of Deputies:

> "President Wilson and the American nation and the Allied nations and the chiefs of state at their head have deserved well of humanity."

Romain Rolland, the French author, appeals to President Wilson as the world's greatest "moral authority," and the one man who can ward off an era of "bloody anarchy" and "class warfare." "You," he says, in an open letter to Mr. Wilson, "are still at this hour the only one who can speak alike to both the proletariat and the middle classes of all nations and be listened to by them—the only one who can to-day (can you still to-morrow?) act as an intermediary between them."

Every troubled European country, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "is making a dead set to get the President to sponsor its cause at the peace table." New nations and old, the Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, and Jugo-Slavs, Turkey, Austria, and Luxemburg, all have problems which they think the head of the one disinterested nation can settle to their satisfaction. Even "Germany is inviting the President to visit Berlin," but the *World* writer is confident that the President is not going to enemy lands except perhaps to visit our army of occupation, and "the hope of having this country champion the cause of the defeated nations before the Peace Conference is doomed to disappointment likewise."



"GOSH!"

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

The President's visit to Europe is justified by the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) "as an act of courtesy to associated and enemy nations." They are entitled, it thinks, to the presence of the only living man who can interpret those peace propositions which they have accepted but do not understand. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which has been supporting the President strongly during recent controversies, can not understand the outcry against his going to the Peace Conference. For one thing, it points out, his fourteen points may be as "vague" as his critics assert, but "the more 'indefinite' the more need there may be for the President himself to interpret them in person," and—

> "It may also be said that those who esteem very lightly the President's knowledge and judgment in the tangled and obscure affairs of Europe should desire that he meet face to face the foremost Entente statesmen for a direct exchange of views and for the correction of immature, unpractical, or prejudiced opinions."

That Mr. Wilson will be a "tower of strength" for righteousness and justice at the peace table is the prediction of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. And Mr. Gompers adds that "all delegates from countries sitting at the peace table and devising the terms of the treaty are not prompted by the highest spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy." The Newark *News* declares that democracy having won the war must now win the peace treaty, or "the way is open to socialism," as the only preventive of future wars. *The News* denounces those who are attacking President Wilson's attempt to realize ideals which have been accepted by "the forward-looking people in all the Entente countries who demand the peace of righteousness, justice, and liberty."

Victor Murdock's Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.) similarly turns upon the foes of the President's program, saying:

> "The splendid platform which the President outlined when America entered the war, and against which no protest whatever was then raised, save by German militarism, has now been accepted by all the nations concerned as the basis of the peace soon to be negotiated. But all those interests in America and elsewhere whose privileges are menaced by such a peace, all those anti-Christian individuals who seek a peace of vengeance, all those men who turn to the past rather than the future, are working assiduously behind the scenes against the President's plans. Those in Europe who want such a peace as he has outlined, and as has been promised, urge him to come to them and lend the weight of his great personal influence to their efforts. The American under these circumstances who would not bid him go and who would not in every possible way uphold his hands while he is there, is but a poor American indeed. Such a man discloses himself, indeed, as an enemy of that great cause for which so many Americans have died and for which so many more have gallantly risked death."

It seems to the Seattle *Times* (Ind.) that Mr. Wilson is performing "a great service to this country and to the world." Governor Capper's Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) declares that "if Mr. Wilson failed to feel that he has such an opportunity to bring peace to a confused world as will not be offered to another statesman for centuries to come, he would be without vision."

WE TURN TO THE PURSUITS OF PEACE

WITH THAT "QUICK INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE" which President Wilson imputed to the American people at large in his recent "Farewell Address," we are beating our swords into plowshares so universally, so unostentatiously, that, as one commentator prophesies, "we may be reconstructed before we know it." In two large particulars, it is true, we may not fulfil our historian-President's surmise that reconstruction "promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid it may be offered." The final disposition of the railroads and allied problems of government ownership, and the present unstable relation between prices and wages, both of which questions are discust in separate articles in the following pages, have set plenty of publicists, authorities, and interested persons by the ears. While "leading railroad men of the country," as reported by the New York *Times*, met in New York City "to consider the return of the roads to private ownership," plans were being laid at a huge "reconstruction conference" of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City "for a finish fight against paternalism in government," and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for the Commercial Cable Company, was starting suit to annul the Government's seizure of the company's cables.

The President's recommendation that the work of reconstruction, in so far as it may not be performed by private initiative, be left to the "existing agencies" has singled them out as small storm-centers during the "dissolution of the great American war-machine." These arms of the government service, together with their time-limits, are as follows:

Control of Railroads—Twenty-one months after the war.
Control of Telegraph and Telephone Lines—During the war.
Food and Fuel Control—When state of war is ended.
Espionage Act—End of the war.
War Trade Board and Export Control—End of the war.
War Finance Corporation—Six months after the war, with further time for liquidation.
Capital Issues Committee—Six months after the war.
Reorganization of Government Bureaus under the Overman Law—Six months after the war.
Alien Property Custodian—End of the war, with extension of time for certain duties.
Government Operation of Ships—Five years after the war.
Aircraft Board—Six months after the war.
Agricultural Stimulation—End of the present emergency.

Housing Construction—End of the war, except for shipbuilders.

Labor Employment—During the emergency.

Minerals Stimulation—As soon as possible after proclamation of peace.

The War Industries Board—During the emergency. (This board will be dissolved, and "its agencies placed at the disposal of other governmental departments," on January 1.)

Some commentators, mostly of Republican political tendencies, view the use of these agencies in reconstruction with extreme alarm. The Chicago *Tribune* declares flatly that—

> "The proposal of the President to allow present agencies to preside over the critical and complicated conditions in which we already are involved is neither reassuring nor safe."

Such extreme sentiments are unusual, altho the New York *Sun* protests vigorously against the slowness of our demobilizing activities, and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* enters a sweeping protest against our "Reconstruction Chaos." The burden of *The Post-Intelligencer's* complaint is that "we are still groping around in the dark, talking about reconstruction as if it would take care of itself. It looks like a *Topsy* reconstruction that is just going to grow up." The Washington *Post* offsets this Pacific coast uneasiness by an equally sweeping assertion that reconstruction is going all too fast, and the Spokane *Spokesman Review*, striking an average between these extremes of alarm, expresses an opinion to the effect that "the President has sound views on reconstruction." The agencies in charge, it avers, "have acquired a grasp of national and international affairs that should be turned to account in the solution of the country's manifold problems. . . . They have built up the organization. . . . The experienced workman who assembles an automobile is the logical person to disassemble it."

In the disassembling of the war-automobile, the Houston *Post* believes, the question of agricultural labor ought to receive some of the attention that union labor, as represented by Mr. Gompers, has attracted to itself in large measure. A score of agricultural papers are in more than hearty agreement. *The American Agriculturist* says:

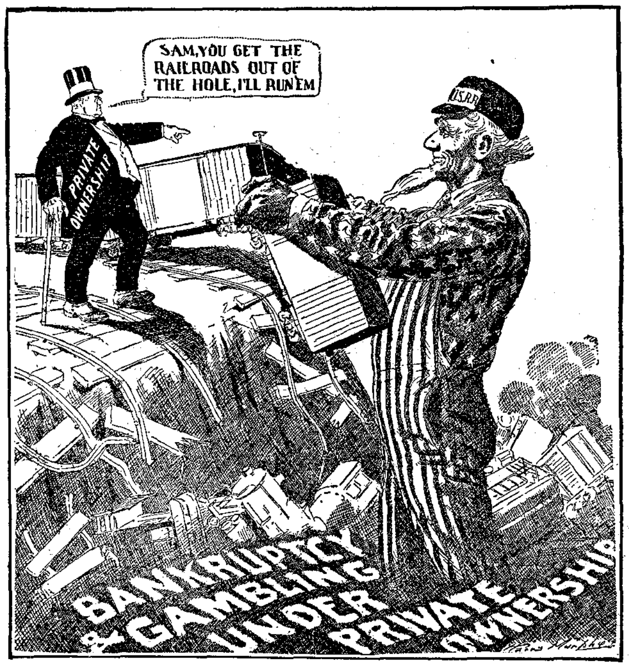
> "The victory for liberty is due largely to American farmers. Uncomplainingly they accepted prices below cost of production, that war-workers at high wages might be satisfied to maintain maximum production. The billions of war-profits which farmers sacrificed through government control of prices during the war-years, entitle them to fair treatment in the transition back to peace. Farmers were last to benefit from war-inflation—if, indeed, they profited at all. They must not be first to suffer from peace deflation."

"The favoritism shown by the Government to labor in recent years is in marked contrast to the restrictive policy toward farmers," declares *Farm and Home*, and argues that "farmers must either enjoy profits that will enable them to pay high wages or the price of labor must come down." Through the medium of the Federal Agricultural Extension Service, and possibly through great reclamation projects on which returned soldiers will be offered employment, agriculture may be helped to a fair division of the blessings of peace.

No less important than the agriculturist's reconstruction worries are those confronting working women, a writer in the New York *Tribune* insists to the extent of several columns. "Sex equality in wages" is demanded as an important part of the readjustment by Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor; nor must the women who have taken men's places be dismissed now that the soldiers are returning, say half a dozen authorities. Reassurance along these lines is offered by a New York bank official, who "has just completed a tour of the principal industrial and jobbing centers east of the Mississippi, covering a wide range of industries" and reports that "ninety-five per cent. of the industries we got in touch with stated that female help employed at manual labor had proved so satisfactory that it would be continued."

A VANISHED RAILROAD GHOST

THE SPECTER OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP of railroads, which some critics believed the Administration held in a dark closet for disclosure after the war, is found to be non-existent in President Wilson's statement on the railway problem before Congress on December 2. And this unexpected climax now brings the opposite fear to some railroad executives and owners of stocks and bonds, large and small, that there is danger of calamity should the control of the lines be shifted suddenly back to private management. Frankly, Mr. Wilson avowed to Congress that he has "no confident judgment" of his own on the policy to be adopted toward the railroads, "a question which causes me the greatest concern." He exprest the belief that we may hope for the formal conclusion of the war by a treaty by the time spring has come, and went on to say that the twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited, after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made, will run at the farthest only to January of 1921. Now, the full equipment of the railways, which the Federal Administration had planned, could not be completed within any such period, said the President, who pointed out, moreover, that the present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans "except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them." What is it right that we should do with the railroads in the interests of the public and in fairness to their owners? the President asked, and at the same time he confessed he had no answer ready, tho he did believe it serviceable "to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice."


SAM, YOU GET THE RAILROADS OUT OF THE HOLE, I'LL RUN 'EM
U.S.R.R.
PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
BANKRUPTCY & GAMBLING UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
Frank Murphy

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NERVE!

—Murphy in the Chicago *Herald and Examiner*.

> "We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation by both State and Federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by

regional corporations, under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

"The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed: its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads.

"Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security-holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it can not always be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control, and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned."

Judging from the present outlook, nothing definite will be done toward carrying out the President's suggestions on the railroads at this session of Congress, thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*. The Democrats are busy preparing the large supply bills that must be passed before adjournment in March, and the Revenue Bill is far from final passage. Senator Underwood (Dem.) and other leaders claim it is out of the question to enact important railroad measures during this short session, and they think "it would be absurd to undertake it." In the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Carl Snyder asks us to consider the situation if the President should decide to return the roads to their owners:

"It is well known that opinion as to the desirability of immediate return, even among the railway managers, is extremely divided. It is evident that if the unfavorable results of September and October should continue, the desirability of this return would be immensely lessened. It would place the roads in a genuine predicament. It is well known the roads are in none too good condition. Expenses for maintenance have risen very heavily, and in spite of this the last accounts show an increase in the number of locomotives and cars under repair. It is likewise well known that expenditures for renewals and improvements have been this year at the lowest ebb. The budget made out by Mr. McAdoo at the beginning of the year called for an outlay of something like $1,300,000,000. The actual expenditure for ten months was under $450,000,000.

"In the face of the present cost of living and the prevailing high prices, and especially with the urgent demands for still higher wages, it would be very difficult for the roads now to make a drastic reduction in wages. And whatever may happen in the next six months or so, there is no present indication of a heavy decline in the cost of supplies."

The financial editor of the Chicago *Tribune* quotes Mr. John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and director on four railroad boards, among them the Pennsylvania, as saying in substance:

"Events which have transpired since the period of the war have led me to completely change my views toward government control or ownership of railroads and transportation utilities. I was opposed to such a proposition in the beginning, but now believe that the salvation of the railroads lies in government control.

"A reversion of the properties to the original owners would mean a kind of chaos and inability to meet conditions of labor, railroad credit, and rates, and the people as a whole will stand more from the Government or municipality than they will from private owners of transportation properties.

"Under present conditions it would mean almost bankruptcy for a number of lines to be given back to their original owners. Their credit has been destroyed. Under the heavy expenses under which they are now operating they would not be able to borrow money and they would not be able to maintain rates or cause a readjustment of wages without serious difficulties. These things the Government can do."

WAR-PRICES AND PEACE WAGES

HIGH PRICES HAVE NOT HEARD that the war is over, even though the Versailles Conference is officially distributing peace to the nations. "The fact is becoming a national wonderment," complains the New York *Tribune*, expressing a feeling that has gone beyond the stage of "wonderment" in many editorial columns. Still more disconcerting is the threat that wages may return rapidly to a peace basis. In fact, prices and wages, which represent to the average American such fundamental considerations as what he must pay for a living and how much he can get to pay with, are threatened, in the opinion of most authorities, with a period of fluctuation likely "to try our national stamina and judgment to the utmost." When prices and wages do not keep "at least within hailing distance of each other," it is pointed out, financial crises and "hard times" may be expected. Just now "the whole world wants the goods which are on Uncle Sam's shelves," as the New Orleans *Item* observes in an editorial consideration of "Why Prices Will Stay Up," while wages are threatened with depression by "the demobilization of millions of troops and the release of thousands of employees from war-industries, all of whom must now be absorbed by general business." "In other words," announces an official of the Council of National Defense in a widely circulated bulletin of warning, "we face a continued high cost of living and a possible reduction of wages." President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, addressing a New York mass-meeting in celebration of the part that American labor played in the war, in agreement with this judgment, declared to his audience of working people that "we are in greater danger now than at any time during the war," and called upon American labor to "resist to the uttermost" any attempt to reduce wages or lengthen hours.

"By all means let us strive to hold wages at their present level," agrees the Spokane *Spokesman Review*. "But the American people must not unwisely shut their eyes to the fact that the high cost of living is the prop that supports high wages. Knock out the prop, and the wages will fall." This belief in the necessity of continued high prices if we would hope to have continued high wages is very general among our editorial political economists. If prices fall, "business will be disorganized all along the line, and there would be a sudden and dangerous amount of unemployment," declares the Duluth *Herald*. At the same time, numerous journals express the opinion that high wages are not the only factor tending to make prices "abnormally high." "Profiteering" is given as a main contributing cause, especially by editors with radical tendencies. The Chicago *Tribune*, one of several large dailies which are employing skilled investigators to look into the present high cost of living, considers this factor important. In any investigation of prices, says this journal, "we shall find there are elements which ought not be there":

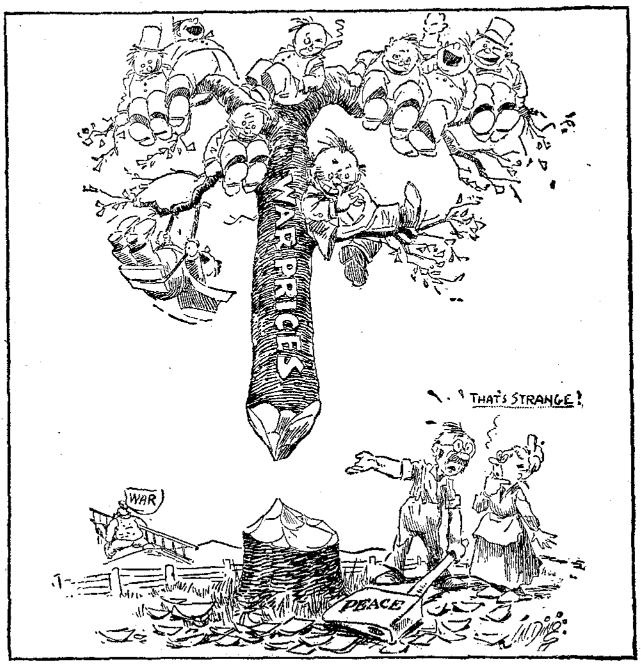
"We shall find 'profiteering,' that is, inordinate charges, protected by artificial conditions which ought to be and can be corrected or removed. The price of a commodity to the consumer is made up of a chain of profits, from those of the producer to those of the distributer. If the processes of production are wasteful, the charge for production will be unduly high. If the processes of distribution are wasteful, the charge for getting commodities to the consumer will be unduly high. The more complicated the latter system, the more the consumer must pay for it."

The New York *Evening Sun*, in a brief comment on "Meat," gives a concrete illustration of another factor that has forced prices upward:

"One does not need to be a patriarch to remember the happy days when he could buy the choicest porterhouse steak for twenty cents a pound, and other meats in proportion. But those who think the war is responsible for all of the increase would do well to realize that had there been no war at all we might be as badly off. In the last fifteen years the estimated rise in population is about 20 per cent., but in the same period there has been a decrease of 2 per cent. in the total of beef cattle here. The result is obvious in the increased cost of meat, of shoes, and leather.

"Nor is beef the only meat-supply that has not increased in proportion to the population. It is only a part of the whole agricultural problem. 'Back to the land,' or import labor, sums up the possible alternative solution. And how many are really going back to the land?"

A third factor in "this tremendously complicated matter of prices" is pointed out by the New York *Tribune*. A decline in the cost of living and of prices generally is "not usually one of the close sequels of a great war," this authority remarks, and offers an explanation:



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AND STILL THE BLAMED THING DOESN'T FALL.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"In the last generation an economic writer, after a broad survey, declared that, as a rule, prices were higher after than during wars. This apparently was true for some time after our Civil War. According to the figures compiled by the Aldrich commission, the gold price for a large variety of products (over two hundred) was higher in January, 1866, than in January, 1865, and that was apparently top-notch for the days of the rebellion.

"The fact seems to be that almost every war is accompanied by a large issue of some kind of paper money. In the Civil War it was our greenbacks. In the present war, in this country it was the less obvious, but none the less powerful, expansion of bank credits. With this 'easy money' and with general employment at high prices, there always remains a huge purchasing power that is not quickly exhausted. There is usually much more extravagance after a war than while the war is on. And that may be the case now, not merely in America but in all the warring countries of Europe."

Even taking into consideration all that can be done to stop profiteering, the editors who agree with the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* that "Prices Will Come Down" to any noticeable extent in the near future are few and far between. "If wages can be kept up, why should prices fall?" ask several papers, and the Chicago *Tribune* comments:

"High prices in themselves are not an evil. What we are interested in is the relation of the cost of living to our earnings. Periods of high prices have been periods of prosperity. We need to look coolly and thoroughly into the facts of high prices and find out why prices are higher than they used to be.

"Our point, in short, is that uninformed complaint against the fact of high prices is likely to get us nothing but trouble. We ought first of all to ascertain the factors of cost in each step with the understanding that service must be paid a fair profit. When this is done we shall be able to weed out the factors that are not worth the cost or reduce their profits, and we shall avoid attacks upon the factors of profit which it is our selfish interest to protect."

On the other side of the balance, the wages side, extremists of the persuasion that labor editors call "capitalistic" are sure that a reduction is on the way. "The returning soldiers will tend to force a liquidation of wages," prophesied a financial authority, in a statement that received nation-wide publicity, and inspired rather warm denials from labor leaders and labor papers. "Business leaders intoxicated with commercial power must not be permitted to batter down wages," declared *The American Coal-Miner*, an organ of the United Mine Workers of America, in a typical retort:

"Labor must accept no reductions. Having patriotically mined the coal, manufactured the munitions, built the ships, and offered their sons, that made possible the defeat of autocracy, labor will not accept as its reward a reduction in wages."

Sweeping governmental regulations to produce the gradual return of war-workers and soldiers to peace-time industries are under way, and the Chicago *Daily News* sees reason to hope that, if wages must fall, the process will be gradual, and will take place only after prices have reached a lower level. A very gradual decline in the present high level of both prices and wages is expected by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the New York *Evening Post*, and several business authorities quoted by the New York *American*. "This would not in the least impair the purchasing power of the workman," *The Post* thinks, "since wages are relative; and relatively to prices, four dollars a day may mean the same absolute wage as five or six." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* also emphasizes this difference between nominal wages and "real wages," as measured by purchasing power, and argues for a "readjustment," which should not be made "arbitrarily, either by employers or employed." Many workers not in the class of those whose wages have been raised by the war would be benefited by a reduction both of prices and of war-inflated wages, the Houston *Daily Post* believes. "There is necessarily a relation between one branch of work and any other branch of useful labor," this daily points out, and this relation will have to be considered in making adjustments:

"Take the case of 750,000 American school-teachers, for instance. Outrageously underpaid and almost living from hand to mouth when the war commenced, they saw their wages shrink in purchasing power until they had scarcely sufficient food.

"Millions of others were in the same boat, and that is the situation now upon the threshold of the task of reconstruction.

"We state it as an economic fact that with the purchasing power of money so unstable, so fluctuating, no one can say now what a just and honest money-wage will be six months hence.

"Indeed, it is not entirely beyond possibility that prices may rise so much higher that the unions for which Mr. Gompers speaks will have to have higher wages or starve."

Price regulation in most industries, following the plan of the Federal Food Board requiring all food-stores to display "fair-price" schedules, is recommended by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* as a means of overcoming the "unstable purchasing power of money," and a minimum-wage law to prevent wage-cutting is advocated by the New York *World*. But the whole situation is so new, so delicately balanced, and so "fraught with unpleasant consequences if carelessly handled" that most commentators confine themselves to attempts to clear up the problem by a statement of it rather than by the offer of specific remedies. As seen by the St. Louis *Star*, the situation takes on these general outlines:

"How to give labor a larger and deserved share of its product without upsetting our industrial system, and especially ruling us out of foreign markets, save for raw products and foodstuffs, to reach which we have built, and are building, a large merchant marine, is a problem which will call for all the wisdom, all the patience, all the forbearance, and all the patriotism possest by those who lead labor and those who control capital and the great mass of our population who do not definitely class themselves with either. Democracy is entering a new and brighter day, with more of the brightness of the world for the toilers. It is the task of the people of the United States to see that the entry be one of peaceful progress and not explosion."

MR. KITCHIN'S PLAN OF TAXATION

OBJECTION IS MADE by Mr. Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, to a sentence in an editorial quoted in these columns a few weeks ago from the New York *Times*. This Independent Democratic daily was attributing the Democratic defeat of November 5 to popular dissatisfaction with the taxes framed by Mr. Kitchin's committee and, more particularly, to the discontent with his way of doing it. "He openly express his purpose," said *The Times*, "to put his taxes chiefly upon the North, because the North had wanted us to go into the war." This statement, Mr. Kitchin writes us, was "a deliberate falsehood." "I never made such utterance nor entertained such a sentiment . . . or anything akin to it," he avers, and the charge is "without a shadow of foundation."

It was on January 26, 1917, that Mr. Kitchin was supposed to have made the above remark about taxing the North. Turning back through our office file of *The Times*, we find that its Washington correspondent reported Mr. Kitchin as using these words at that time to a group of Southern Democrats in the Democratic caucus:

"You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hotbed in such cities as New York. This bill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations."

The next day Mr. Kitchin declared on the floor of the House that this statement of his language was inaccurate and he gave his own version. When the extract just quoted above was read, this colloquy followed, as reported in *The Congressional Record* for January 27, 1917, page 2130:

Mr. Kitchin—"I notice the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rogers) read a statement from a New York paper—the New York *Times*—in which it is said that I said in the caucus last night that most of this tax—practically all of this tax—will come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. I did not say that, nor anything of the kind. I never mentioned the Mason and Dixon line, nor did I mention New York City; but I will say now that this tax will go to pay appropriations practically all, or most all, of which will go north of the Mason and Dixon line. The appropriation for preparedness will go for the most part to shipyards, munition-makers, and so forth. These happen to be north of the Mason and Dixon line."

Mr. Norton—"Will the gentleman yield? Where does the gentleman think the tax will fall—south of Mason and Dixon's line?"

Mr. Kitchin—"I think most, or the greater part, will be levied north of Mason and Dixon's line."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's soon to be McAdieu.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The Huns want to put the "ton" in the conference.—*Columbia Record.*

Being a Hapsburg is apparently a non-essential industry.—*Columbia Record.*

The recent slogan of "work or fight" must now give way to the old rule of "work or starve."—*Sedalia (Mo.) Capital.*

Perhaps nothing better expresses the melancholia of Mr. Hohenzollern than to say he is as happy as a king.—*St. Louis Star.*

Peace on earth, good will to men, means something this year. Not a war going on upon the whole planet.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

It's enough to dampen even the pleasure of a first trip to Europe to go off with the knowledge that the whole family thinks your real place is in the home.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Instead of plotting to regain his crown, Bill ought to be glad to retain the place where the crown used to be.—*Washington Post.*

Would it be proving too much if the United States should get on very well for six weeks without a President?—*New York Evening Post.*

All we see left for the high-school seniors is to come back next year and join the third-grade geography class.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

The Bolsheviki are gaining control of Germany, and those who wondered how she ever could be punished sufficiently are answered.—*New York Tribune.*

Moses proclaimed only ten commandments as against President Wilson's fourteen—but, then, Moses didn't have the Germans to deal with.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A Fort Scott, Kan., Democrat explains the recent defeat of his party by saying the Democrats "are all in France." Either there or holding jobs in Washington, where they can't vote.—*Kansas City Star.*

The brewers will have to find new use for their plants after December 1, and we should think it would then be possible to print Mr. Arthur Brisbane's papers direct from the brewery.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Mr. Ford ought to get out a rattling good newspaper.—*St. Louis Star.*

A few months ago Belgium was to be held as a pawn.—*Albany Journal.*

Apparently all the Pan-Germans have become panhandlers.—*Columbia Record.*

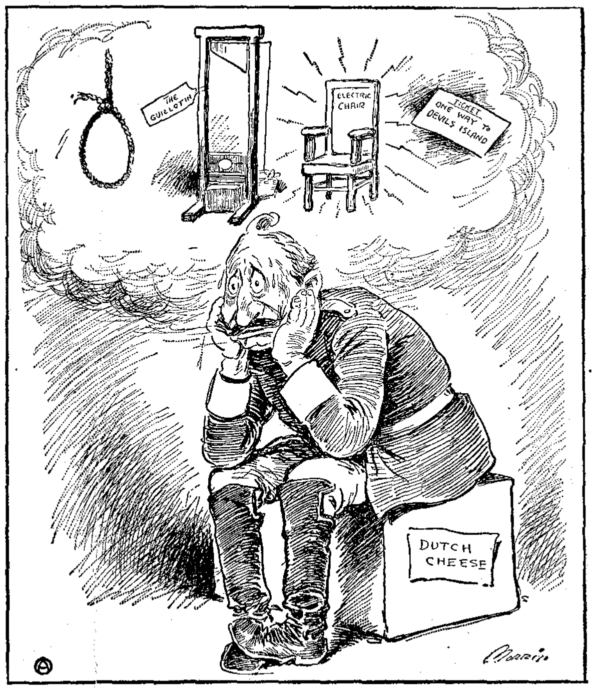
The Hun battle-ships had a disgraceful ending, but the submarines had a disgraceful beginning.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Hungary has delivered the first real stroke against secret diplomacy by appointing a woman ambassador.—*New York Evening Post.*

Let the soldiers bring home all the French brides they wish if they will only leave the cooties behind them.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

If Mexico only knew what was good for her, she'd reform and become an American winter resort. There's money in it.—*Anaconda Standard.*

Count that day saved whose low descending Hun steals from thy hands no fruits of victories won.—*Columbia Record.*



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Mr. Hohenzollern—"I wonder what I'll get for Christmas."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The fate of the German imperial colors: The black has been abandoned, the white has been used, but the red is still there.—*New York Sun.*

As we understand the Russian situation, the difference between a Bolshevik and a *bourgeois* is about thirty rubles.—*Columbia Record.*

Some persons have an idea that Woodrow Wilson and William Hohenzollern are playing ping-pong with autocracy.—*New York Telegram.*

One trouble with government ownership of railroads is that it would also prove in all probability railroad ownership of government.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

"What shall be done with Constantinople?" is one of the peace problems. Travelers say a good hard rain on the streets would do well for a starter.—*Kansas City Times.*

Some women are a bit disappointed because the war ended before they could finish knitting the mate to that sock they started when we first joined out with the Allies.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

A Topeka man has a theory that if all prohibition elections were held at night the country might never go dry. He says it is voting in the morning that puts territory into the prohibition column.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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THE MOMENT OF VICTORY.

French soldiers swarming over No Man's Land after the last shot was fired at eleven o'clock on November 11.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE is attached in Britain to the fact that the Allies have amended the President's famous Fourteen Points so as to enter the Peace Conference without being committed to any definition of the four words "freedom of the seas." The London papers exhibit a lively interest in this question, tho most of them indorse the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Repington, the military critic of *The Morning Post*, who remarked: "I have not the slightest idea what freedom of the seas means, nor have I met any one who can tell me." If the British papers are a little vague as to the exact definition of the term there is no want of unanimity in their opposition to it. All classes of opinion are agreed that this is a subject that had better be left alone. For example, the London *Times* reports Mr. Macpherson, the Under-Secretary for War, as saying:

> "We are an island. Our one security is our Navy. We can never submit to anything that can weaken this one security."

Archibald Hurd, the naval critic of the London *Daily Telegraph*, thinks that freedom of the seas is another way of saying "abolish the right of blockade," and he argues that—

> "In war, as recent events have shown, effective freedom of the seas, as of the world, demands maintenance of ancient sea rights which have repeatedly proved to be the salvation of civilization. Philip II. of Spain, Napoleon, and the Kaiser were defeated, and the American Union was saved thereby in the Civil War. Abolition of the blockade and of contraband would reduce the value of sea-power seventy-five per cent., because it would enable great continental armies to be sustained almost indefinitely. The sea controls the land, and so-called freedom of the seas means military autocracy by land."

Another prominent naval expert, Mr. A. H. Pollen, of the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, agrees, and remarks:

> "Germany was defeated largely because, at last, she was effectively besieged by sea. Had neutrals been free to supply her, the war might have continued another year. Had all supplies, especially from America, been stopt from the first, it would have been over long ago. Non-combatant trading with Germany has cost Europe and America millions of lives and fifty billion dollars. If this is freedom of the seas, it has been a costly luxury."

The Manchester *Guardian* is the only English paper that professes to know the President's mind on this subject, and it tells us:

> "By freedom of the seas he did not mean that naval fortresses such as Gibraltar or fleets should be interfered with, but that in peace or war there should be freedom of neutral navigation except when action was taken by the League of Nations. Submarine action, it was argued, had changed the whole question of blockade, and the two island kingdoms had more to gain by this freedom of the seas than countries with land borders."

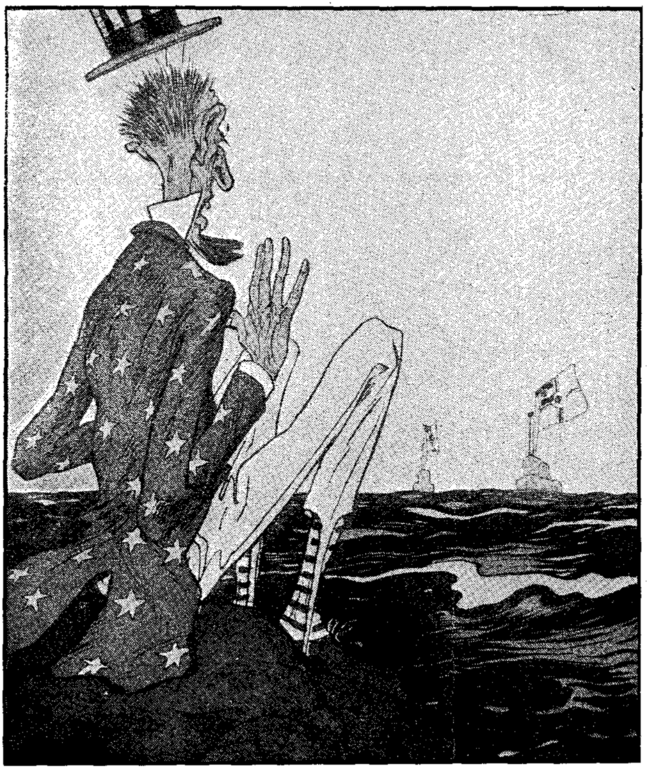
In the course of an exhaustive article the London *Spectator* makes this flat statement:

> "When the time arrives for presenting to Germany the final terms of peace for her acceptance or rejection, it will be of the utmost importance that all the associated Powers should speak with one voice. To this end it is essential that each Power should frankly state its own point of view wherever that, either in substance or in fact, differs from views exprest by other members of the great partnership. In the affairs of nations, as of individuals, frankness combined with courtesy is an essential element of good fellowship. For this reason it is most desirable that the newspaper press and the public men of Great Britain should make clear without delay that in no circumstances can an island Power, which is also the center of a sea-linked Empire, consent to what is called 'the freedom of the seas' if that term carries the meaning which has usually been attached to it in this country."

The reason for this definite rejection is then given:

> "Let us see, then, what would be the consequences of the 'freedom of the seas' that we have always repudiated. President Wilson demands 'absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war.' Now, in peace there already is absolute freedom of navigation. Therefore what President Wilson must mean is 'in war as well as in peace.' That is the real issue. The President of the United States apparently proposes that when two nations are at war they shall only fight on land, or within their own territorial waters. No reason is advanced for this limitation of the area of warfare. War at sea is in no respect more cruel than war on land: in some respects it is less cruel.
>
> "The idea underlying this proposal is that the seas outside territorial waters are the common possession of the whole world,

and what is common to all should not be used as a battle-field by some. That is certainly an attractive idea, but will it bear examination? The sea is not merely a vacant space: it is also a highway. The effect of President Wilson's proposal, strictly interpreted, would be that a belligerent could use the sea as a safe highway for his troops up to the three-mile line, which is the boundary of territorial waters. The Germans, for example, would be at liberty to organize a gigantic fleet of transports loaded with men and munitions, and these transports might move up and down the coasts of England and Scotland seeking a safe landing-place, and as long as they kept outside the three-mile limit they would be immune from attack.



A GERMAN IDEA OF THE FREE SEAS.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Merely to set forth such a proposition is sufficient to condemn it in the minds of islanders who know, whether from history or from island instinct, that their long freedom from invasion is due to the fact that their fleets have ever been ready in war to hunt down the enemy upon the high seas and beat him back to his own coast-line. To expect Great Britain to look on with her arms folded while enemy transports were bearing down upon her coasts is to ask a great nation to commit suicide."

French opinion on this subject runs very much along the same line as the British. Most of the comment in the Paris papers emphasizes the fact that President Wilson has not yet defined what he means by freedom of the seas, but most of the French journals agree with the *Matin* when it says: "If this doctrine means any diminution of the power of the British Navy, France will reject it." The *Écho de Paris*, in its comment upon the unanimity which exists among the Allies, remarks that there is only one possibility of disagreement between the Allies and their American associates—namely, in the interpretation of this phrase. It proceeds:

> "Saved as we have been by the naval power of our British allies, and by the blockade which it enabled us to establish, we can not give up the supremely efficacious weapon against any continental imperialism. In order to prevent any danger in the future, and in order to get the most profitable results from victory, may Great Britain and France, closely bound by common sacrifice and identity of interest, finally agree with the great American democracy as to the point provisionally outlined by President Wilson."

Both the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* point out how anxious Germany would be to disarm the Western nations, especially England, on the sea, if she could only do so.

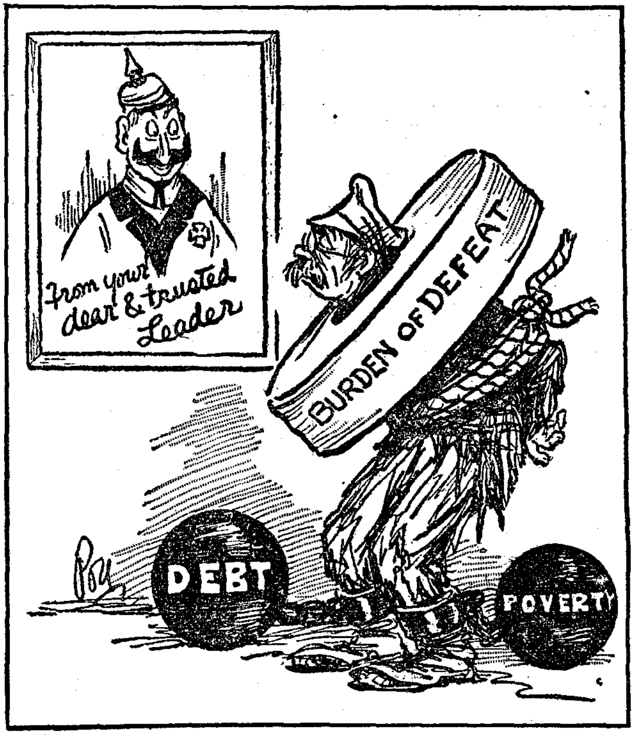
SHALL WE TAKE GERMAN AFRICA?

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS does not appear on any of the peace programs thus far published. "Self-determination" doesn't seem to go south of Suez. The Africans are still considered a "white man's burden," and as Germany steps out it is now suggested by some of the London papers that America step in and relieve Great Britain, which is already overburdened with colonies. The London *Daily Mail* tells us that some one has to assume responsibility, and it certainly can never again be the Germans:

> "In his speech at the Australian and New Zealand Club Mr. Balfour made the welcome announcement that in no circumstances does he think it consistent with the safety of the British Empire to return the Hun colonies to Germany. . . . . . .
>
> "There is not only the question of the safety of the Empire and its communications against piratical attack by *U*-boats from these colonies. There is also the treatment of the native peoples. Nothing could be worse than the record of Germany in this respect. No other nation would have erected two statues to such a person as Captain Dominik, the tyrant of the Kamerun, who on one occasion, after raiding a village and capturing fifty-two children, placed them in baskets and 'threw them into the Nachtigal Rapids to provide sport for his men.'"

The idea of passing the German colonies over to an international board is discust and rejected by the London *Spectator:*

> "If Germany is not to have her colonies restored to her, to whom are they to be entrusted, for they can not be left derelict? Let us say, to begin with, that we have *per se* no land hunger—no aggressive desire to lay hands upon them and to include them in the British Empire. We have plenty of territorial burdens already in Africa and in the Pacific, and we do not believe that even the most acquisitive of Imperial expansionists here would ever think of demanding fresh colonies as compensation, or as substitutes for an indemnity, or as ours by right of conquest. They are possessions which are far more likely to draw money out of the pockets of the British taxpayer than to put money in. If, then, any other solution which is sound and reasonable, and which will not prove injurious to the native inhabitants, can be found, it will amply satisfy the British people, and, we believe, the people of the Dominions concerned—*i.e.*, Australia, New Zealand, and the South African Union. Against one solution, however, a word of protest must be said, and the sooner the better. We sincerely trust that no attempt will be made to place the ex-German colonies under some sort of International Board or other mixed organization. Colonies are like



LOVE HIM? WELL, WOULDN'T YOU?

—*Evening News* (London).

> children, and a child will never develop or be happily and successfully brought up by a committee instead of by a parent or an adopted parent. Internationalism was tried in the case of the Kongo, with results which no none desires to see repeated. Tropical colonies placed like East Africa and New Guinea can never become independent, self-governing states. Colonies require sacrifices, and very considerable sacrifices, and these will never be made by an International Board."

The ideal solution of the problem would be, says *The Spectator*, to turn over to America the German colonies as they stand, but the London weekly fears that we could not be induced to accept them:

> "If we rule out Internationalism, as clearly we must, who else could undertake the job? We are confident that the French, even tho they may, and indeed almost certainly will, find it necessary to take over Togoland and the Kamerun, would regard further African colonial possessions as a burden and an obligation rather than a benefit. The only other possible Power besides ourselves is, therefore, America. And here we may say with complete frankness and truth that the majority of the British people, and we believe of the people of the Dominions, would be delighted to see the Americans take over and protect and develop as large a part of the ex-colonies of Germany as they could be induced to accept. They are good, not bad, neighbors, and neither Australia, nor New Zealand, nor South Africa, nor the Colonial Office as representing British East Africa, would do anything but welcome them as successors to Germany. We are not, however, going to pretend that we are unaware of the dislike of the people of the United States to extending their overseas possessions. In spite of great provocation, and not only disturbance but actual outrage on their borders, the American people, as we know, absolutely refused to accept any territorial responsibility in Mexico or in any part of South America. We feel certain that they would tell us that the burdens which they have taken up in the Philippine Islands and in the Isthmus of Panama afford them not only as much external responsibility as they desire, but a good deal more."

The Spectator shakes its head over the fact that Samoa is likely to be the only territorial acquisition that we shall take over as a result of the war, and says it is up to Britain:

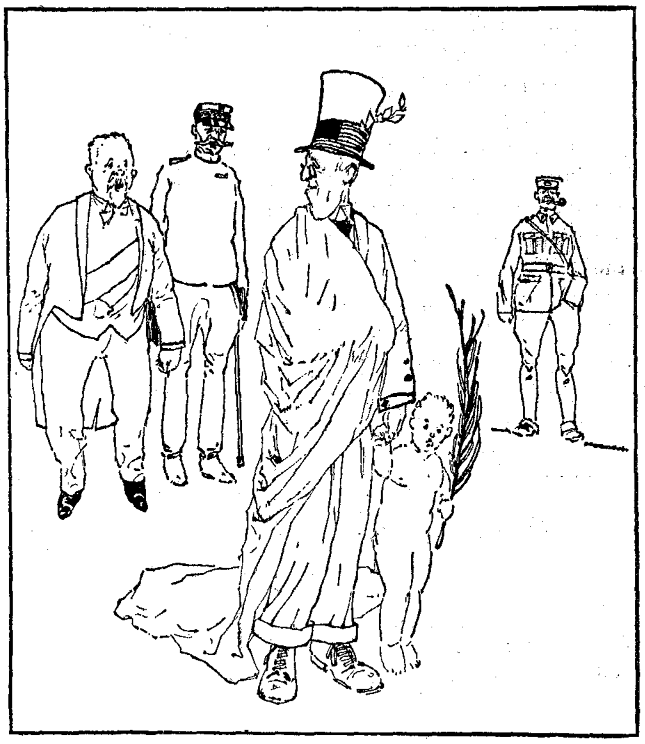
> "But if we are right in our surmise that the Americans will never plunge their hands into 'the seething pot' of Africa, and would not even desire to extend their Philippine rule into New Guinea, tho possibly they might take Samoa, the force of circumstances will render it necessary for us, who are already in possession, and whose long-established colonies surround the late German colonies, to incorporate the latter in the British Empire."

America has another duty to Africa, the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* tells us, and that lies in the direction of prohibition:

> "Why should not America assist civilization in extending prohibition to the entire African continent? There is at the present moment a bill before Congress which proposes to prohibit the export of drink from America. Soon after the outbreak of war, when the sale of German spirits was cut off from Africa, a trade was started from America to take its place, and assumed considerable proportions. This trade has recently been stopt for the period of the war, and the bill now before Congress is intended to stop it altogether. What is hoped is that at the Peace Conference America will take the lead in bringing about, with the cooperation of the Great Powers, the total prohibition of the unrestricted sale of alcohol both to natives and to white men.
>
> "The chief difficulty, of course, would be with regard to South Africa, where there has been prohibition to the natives for a long time. It is well known that the South-African Government are very impatient of outside interference, but they are susceptible to advice and might follow a lead given in other territories. The experience in South Africa has been that it is impossible, so long as drink is obtainable by the whites, to prevent its finding its way by illicit trading to the natives, and with deplorable results. A large number of responsible white men who have given evidence before a recent commission in South Africa were of opinion that the only proper solution was total prohibition to white men and to black alike."

HOW CANADA VIEWS THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

CANADA WELCOMES the President's trip to Europe and thinks that nothing but good can come of the President's personal association with the Allied leaders. *The Manitoba Free Press* says that "no one outside the United States regrets the President's decision"; while the Montreal *Herald* hints that when the President sees the results of war at close quarters, there will be less idealism and more practical assistance at the peace table. The Toronto *Mail and Empire* writes:



AS YOU LIKE IT.

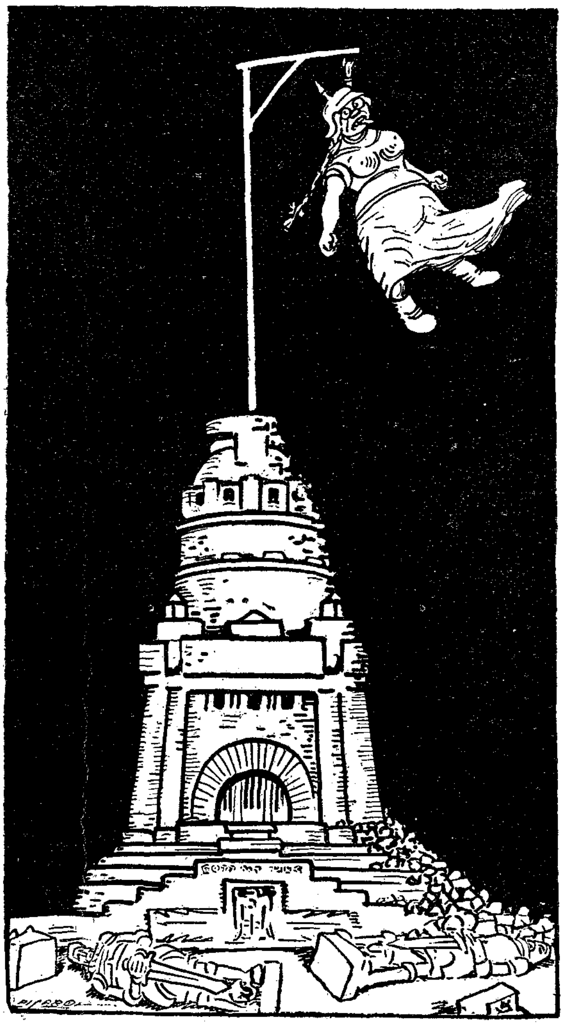
President Wilson—"Either agree with me or I will trot the youngster home again."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "It will be a good thing for President Wilson to attend the Peace Conference in France, and the benefit ought to react upon his party and upon the United States. He will come into close touch with men like Poincaré, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Balfour, and others, and he will be dealing with them as equals. President Wilson seldom meets men on that footing. The tradition which has so long held the Chief Magistrate in the United States has kept him from personal contact with the chiefs of state in other countries. This tends to fix his mind too much on the things that are desirable and too little on the things that are practicable. President Wilson's advisers have been his personal appointees, most of them apparently attached to him by strong personal ties, and some by a sense of admiration that rendered them useless as candid critics. The one man by whom it is generally believed the President is influenced is Colonel House, and nobody but the President has any data on which to form an opinion of the practical value of Colonel House's advice.
>
> "In going to Europe and talking with the statesmen and military leaders who have borne the burden of four years of war, who have been grappling with the most momentous problems that ever arose, and in seeing some of the effects of the war, President Wilson will come to close quarters with realities. He is not more likely to instruct and inform those men than they are to instruct and inform him. They are his peers. Their experience of the matters in hand is greater than his. Their good will is as little likely to be questioned. Sensible of the great debt they owe to the United States, there will be every disposition on the part of the representatives of the Allies to defer to the President, and on his part an appreciation of what the United States owes to the Allies will forbid any suggestion of dictation. The conference can not fail to be highly instructive to all who take part in it and to no one more than to the President of the United States."

RUSSIA'S CHAOS LAID TO THE ALLIES

THE LONGER the Bolshevik rule goes on in Russia, the worse the situation seems to grow, until now we read in the dispatches that the Bolsheviki are shooting the Revolutionary Socialists because they are too conservative, and the workers, who were to be made happy under the benign blessings of Bolshevism are unfortunately starving to death and may have to be fed by plain, stodgy, *bourgeois* America. But the Bolsheviki, who seem to think the art of government is a contest of wits, now argue that the chaotic condition in Russia has been caused by the Allies and the Allies alone. This they make clear in their official organ, the Moscow *Pravda*, in a manifesto "to the workers of the Entente." If the Entente workers can only establish Bolshevism everywhere, we shall all be as happy as Russia. First of all, the Allied intervention in Russia, whose aim is to let the Russian people have an election free from the terrorism of the Bolshevik minority and choose their own government, is represented as a "capitalist" maneuver. We read:



"DEUTSCHLAND ÜBER ALLES."
—*Esquella de la Torratxa* (Barcelona).

> "Like a cruel dog let loose from its chains, the whole capitalist press of your countries howl for the intervention of your governments in Russian affairs. . . . But even now at the very moment when intervention has actually begun, they are lying.
>
> "They are already carrying on military action in favor of the Russian capitalists against the workers and peasants of Russia. The English, French, and American bandits are already shooting the *Soviet* workers on the Murmansk railroad. In the Urals they are destroying the workers' *Soviets*, and the Czecho-Slovak bands, supported by French money and led by French officers, are shooting their representatives.
>
> "The present attack of Allied capital on the workers of Russia is only the culmination of an underground warfare carried on during eight months against the *Soviets*. From the first day of the October Revolution, from the moment that the workers made it plain that they did not wish to shed their own or others' blood for their own or others' capital, from the moment when they turned out their exploiters and invited you to do the same, from that moment the Allied capitalists took an oath to finish the country whose workers had dared for the first time in human history to throw off the yoke of capitalism and free themselves from the chains of war."

After this pathetic appeal to stop our interference with their bloody work, the *Pravda* goes on to tell us how the wicked capitalists stirred up their equally wicked capitalistic governments, and how the machinations of the Allied statesmen brought poor Russia to such a pass that she had to accept from the Germans the Brest-Litovsk peace. What we ought to have done, it seems, was to accept their appeal at that time to join in a general peace-meeting that would have caught the whole Entente in the same kind of a peace-trap and left Germany holding all her gains in the war. We are thus indicted:

> "We were forced to agree to a division of Russia because, altho your governments well knew that Russia was not in condition to continue fighting, they refused to hold an international conference to discuss terms which would have saved Russia and have given you an honorable peace. It was not Russia which had shed its blood for three and one-half years that betrayed you, but it was your own governments, which cast Russia under the heel of German Imperialism."

Then when Russia was in German hands, we ought to have continued to send them railway supplies and war-munitions! Here is their argument:

> "When we were forced to conclude the Brest-Litovsk peace we declared that 'if the Allies wish to aid us in our sacred work of defense, let them help us to reorganize our railroads and our economic life.' But the Allies replied never a word to this.
>
> "The Allies not only did not purpose to make ourselves capable of defense; they tried by all possible means to weaken us still further, encouraging internal ruin and cutting us off from our bread reserves.
>
> "The Allies warned us that the Germans would seize the Siberian and Murmansk railroads. Actually they were not seized by the Germans, who were never in a position to do so, but they have now been seized by our gracious Allies."

The Bolsheviki refuse to recognize that the Allies have only intervened in the interests of the Russian majority and to stop the saturnalia of massacre, and they make the following attempt to pose as injured innocents:

> "The Allies are carrying on war in Murmansk and Siberia, not against the Germans, because there are none of them there, but against the Russian workers, whose *Soviets* they are everywhere destroying. The Allies have three aims: the annexation of as large a part of Russia with its wealth as possible, the destruction of the workers' revolution, and the creation of a new Eastern Front.
>
> "In agreeing to be used by your governments in this criminal attempt upon Russia, you, workers of France and England, America and Italy, are becoming the hangmen of the workers' revolution. Working Russia is stretching out her hands to you, the proletariat of the Allied countries."

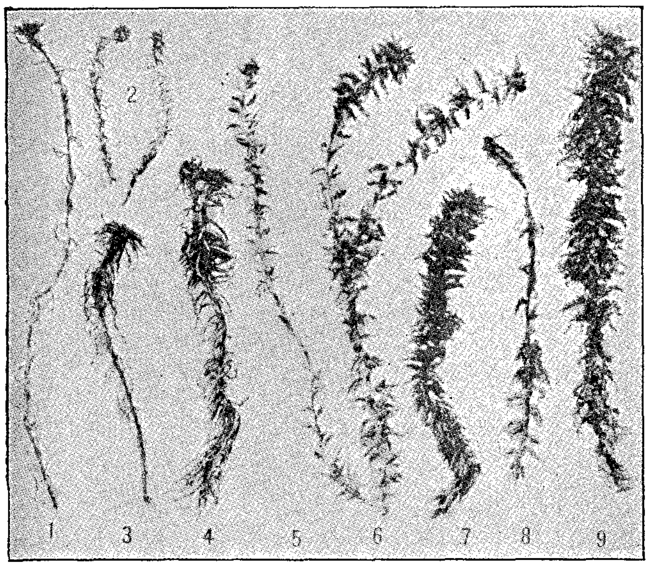
Prof. M. Rostovtzev, a Fellow of the Russian Academy, solemnly warns the Western peoples, in the London *New Europe*, against the Bolshevik virus and begs for some strong Power—he is not particular which—to step into Russia and clean up. He writes:

> "The supporters of the Bolsheviki in Western Europe do not fear the bloody apparition of terror and tyranny. They use the same argument as Lord Northcliffe in his recent speech to American officers; they say that this is a specifically Russian form impossible in Europe. But they forget or conceal the fact that men everywhere are men, and that the wild beast in man is stronger than we thought. What is taking place in Russia can and perhaps must be repeated everywhere. Revolution—this is the synonym for destruction. The war has accustomed people to blood and cruelty, has taught them the use of arms. Is Lenine right and has he a chance of success? Events, it appears, tell us that he is more right than we thought. Bulgaria may follow the same road; in Austria the national question has only temporarily concealed the social; Germany is beaten and embittered—the soil for revolution there is prepared. Europe must remember that every day of the rule of the Bolsheviki in Russia is a trump-card in the hands of the supporters, not of socialism, but of a bloody social revolution. Russia alone is not strong enough to destroy the Bolsheviki. But for any organized force this would be no great matter. The strength of the Bolsheviki would be nothing in a struggle with a strong state."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SURGICAL MOSS WANTED FOR RED-CROSS WORK

A VARIETY OF MOSS that grows freely in bogs and wet places throughout the United States has been found to be much better fitted for surgical dressings than the finest grade of absorbent cotton. The Red Cross is now calling for information regarding supplies of this moss.



NEEDED NOW FOR THE WOUNDED.

Peat-moss, found in bogs and wet places throughout the country, is better for surgical dressings than absorbent cotton. You can report any traces of it in your vicinity and judge the usable kind from the worthless from the forms numbered above. Moss like Nos. 7 and 9 is the best surgical material. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 are useless.

Altho it has been used abroad for thirty years, its surgical value has only recently been recognized here, and altho it is certainly so abundant that no less than twenty-five varieties grow in the little State of Connecticut alone, good sources have only been located here and there. In a recent bulletin sent out by Prof. George E. Nichols, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, botanical adviser to the Red Cross, interested persons throughout the country are urged to locate supplies of sphagnum, or peat-moss, and report to him. At present it is not the moss itself that is wanted, but reliable information regarding its occurrence. Professor Nichols gives directions in detail regarding how to recognize sphagnum and how to tell its surgical varieties from the non-surgical — for there are both. He writes in *The Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*:

"Along in the late seventies of the last century a workman at one of the great peat moors in northern Germany accidentally sustained a severe wound of the forearm. In the absence of anything better to use, his fellow workmen wrapt up the wound with fragments of the peat which happened to be lying near, and it was not until ten days later that the man was able to secure surgical attention. Imagine the surprize of the surgeon when, on removing the improvised dressing, it was found that the wound had almost completely healed.

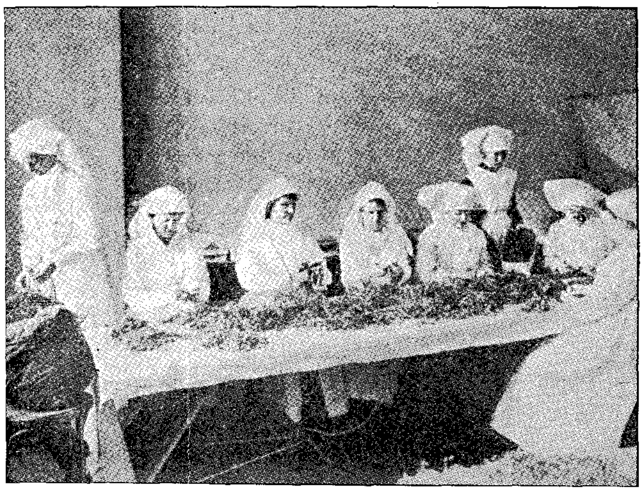
"With this incident the use of sphagnum in present-day surgery may be said to have originated. As a matter of fact, however, its use in this connection is not a new thing at all; it is merely a modern and scientific revival of a very ancient practise. In parts of Great Britain, according to Professor Porter, from time immemorial bog-moss has been used by country people in the treatment of boils and discharging wounds. In Scotland and Ireland it was employed many centuries ago for exactly the same purpose that it is being used to-day; and moss was 'at least recommended for use by army surgeons, both in the Napoleonic and the Franco-Prussian wars.' . . . . . .

"Following the incident which I have related above, investigations were set on foot as to the nature and the properties both of the sphagnum and of the peat to which it gives rise, and a number of papers were published in German medical journals, in which the sphagnum, as related to surgical practise, was discust from various points of view. And within a very few years this moss came to be accepted in Germany as a standard material for surgical dressings, being widely used not only in private practise but in some of the largest hospitals.

"During the Russian-Japanese War the Japanese used sphagnum quite extensively as a first-aid dressing. 'Many of the wounds thus drest with sphagnum were not inspected again until the patient reached Japan, which often took ten days, but almost invariably the wound was in good condition—much better, it is said, than when cotton was used.' In general, however, the value of sphagnum for use in surgical dressings has not been appreciated until quite recently.

"Shortly after the beginning of the war it began to be feared in England that there might be a shortage of cotton, and experiments were made with various materials—oakum, wood-pulp, and even sawdust—in the hope of finding some satisfactory substitute. It was at this time that attention was directed to the neglected possibilities of the sphagnum. In 1914 sphagnum dressings were given a thorough try-out at one of the large war-hospitals in Scotland, and the results proved so satisfactory that sphagnum was at once recommended for general use. In September, 1915, sphagnum dressings were formally accepted by the British War Office. At that time the total British output of sphagnum surgical dressings was barely 250 a month. A year later it had reached 150,000, and at the present time it is nearly a million. The Canadian Red Cross alone is now putting out between two and three hundred thousand sphagnum dressings each month."

Professor Nichols goes on to say that in this country the sphagnum enterprise, so far as the National Red Cross is concerned, is still in its infancy. But we have long since passed the period of experimentation and have reached the stage where sphagnum dressings are being produced in considerable quantities. The American Red Cross recently turned out half a million sphagnum dressings for the Italian Army and something over 20,000 a month are now being made for American



A WOUND-DRESSING "FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL."

Red-Cross workers at McGill University, Montreal, picking over bog-moss for surgical dressings. In Scotland and Ireland it was employed many centuries ago for the same purpose as it is used to-day.

war hospitals. Nevertheless we are reminded that the sphagnum work of the American Red Cross is not yet being conducted on the large scale which it is expected that it will be in the near future, and by way of explanation we read the following:

> "For one thing, our American Army surgeons, accustomed to the use of absorbent cotton and still having plenty of this on hand, hesitate about adopting a substitute. It is inevitable, however, that sooner or later the value of sphagnum in war-hospital work will be more fully appreciated in this country; for the quality of the cotton is constantly becoming poorer while the price is soaring higher. Moreover, wherever the sphagnum dressings have been tried out in our hospitals they have given complete satisfaction. . . .
>
> "For use in absorbent surgical dressings sphagnum moss is not merely a satisfactory substitute. In many respects, without question, it is superior to absorbent cotton.

NATIONAL RESTAURANT
N.K.

DOWNFALL OF THE COOK'S DESPOTISM.

England's national community kitchens, a war-time expedient, have made good, and some want them as permanent institutions.

> "First of all, sphagnum will absorb liquids much more rapidly than absorbent cotton—about three times as fast.
>
> "In the second place, the sphagnum will take up liquids in much greater amount than absorbent cotton. A pad made of absorbent cotton will absorb only five or six times its weight of water. An average pad made of sphagnum will take up sixteen to eighteen times its weight of water, more than three times as much as cotton, and exceptionally good moss will absorb as much as twenty-two times its weight of water.
>
> "In the third place, the sphagnum will retain liquids much better than cotton. This means, of course, that a sphagnum dressing need not be changed as often as a cotton dressing.
>
> "In the fourth place, 'the better qualities of sphagnum have the valuable property of distributing whatever liquid they absorb throughout their whole mass.' An absorbent pad of sphagnum will continue to suck up fluid discharges until it is pretty uniformly saturated throughout. This is a very important feature. A cotton pad ordinarily ceases to function long before its theoretical capacity has been reached. . . . . . .
>
> "Now, to a certain extent, the cells of any moss-leaf are able to absorb liquids. But the ability of the ordinary green cells in this respect is insignificant when compared with that of the large, colorless cells of the sphagnum leaf. These, because of their capacity for absorption, may well be referred to as the absorbing cells. There are two features in these cells which especially adapt them to the function of absorption. First, the wall of each and every one of the absorbing cells is punctured toward the outside by several minute holes or pores. It is through these pores that liquids are sucked into the cells. Each cell, acting independently, sucks in whatever liquid it comes in contact with until it is full. . . . . . .
>
> "It now becomes perfectly clear why it is that sphagnum is so much superior to cotton as an absorbent. In cotton, liquids, for the most part, are merely held within a tangle of threads. In the sphagnum we find a highly specialized absorbing system, made up primarily of a vast series of absorbing cells, but supplemented by other structural peculiarities of the sphagnum plant."

ABOLISHING THE PRIVATE KITCHEN

THE KITCHEN and its adjuncts may be omitted from the model house of the future and its space utilized for better living conditions. In England, the so-called national kitchens established to do community cooking during the Great War have proved such a success that many urge that they be continued as a permanent contribution to national health and efficiency in time of peace. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, who takes this view, describes the working of the kitchens in *The Graphic* (London). They have, he asserts, cut down waste and inefficiency, promoted health and ease of household administration, and are actually helping to increase the birth-rate. Public kitchens have been frequently operated as charities; but this kind of kitchen, Dr. Saleeby points out, is no more a charity than a public water-supply or a post-office. In the face of their success, it would be as much of a mistake to discontinue them now as it would to resume the private transportation of mail matter, or to substitute wells for the city water-works. Writes Dr. Saleeby in substance:

> "The establishment of national kitchens in this country, on principles which have been assumed and followed nowhere else, has been so successful, except where those unique principles were departed from, that I submit them to thoughtful students of social and domestic problems throughout the world, in the belief that they will be no less valuable, *mutatis mutandis*, elsewhere, and without reference at all to the war which has here furnished their occasion.
>
> "In no other sphere of present-day civilized life can be found such waste and inefficiency as are connected with the daily supply and preparation of food. Cooking, further, is not only one of the lower arts, but is a department of applied chemistry. Such being the facts, we usually assume that every properly constituted woman is a 'born cook,' or could be made into all that is needed by a brief course of training. In no other sphere of technique do we make this assumption; in no other do we relegate practically the whole of the problem to small-scale production by amateurs or the half-trained. Yet upon the proper use of food every other activity, personal, social, industrial, national, international, depends.
>
> "Everything that public kitchens have everywhere been in the past ours are not and are not to be. Every one of these kitchens is, and must be, on a sound economic basis. Only on the absolute understanding that the public kitchen is no more a charity than the public water-supply, or drainage-supply, or post-office, can we eliminate the sentiment that only the poor will go to the kitchen, which the self-respecting accordingly boycott. So long as this sentiment exists the kitchen will be found to fail.
>
> "Seeing that there is nothing to apologize for, and that the enthusiastic support of all classes is essential, the kitchen must not be in a side-street, but as well and conveniently and handsomely housed as possible. The mechanical side of the kitchen must be thoroughly equipped. In many instances it will serve the local needs to have a restaurant attached to the kitchen. The greatest success has been attained in large cities by these national restaurants, which also have the advantage of simplifying the financial problems of the kitchens.
>
> "Seeing that the community consists of many kinds of person, with differing dietetic needs, each kitchen should have—and, I am hoping, ere long will have—special departments concerned with the preparation and distribution of the appropriate dietaries for such special classes of the community, as, for instance, expectant and nursing mothers, infants not naturally fed, school children, heavy manual workers. The infant welfare center, the day nursery, the school, public institutions of all kinds whose work includes feeding, will draw from the kitchens as the nutritive centers of the nation."

Kitchens of this kind, Dr. Saleeby points out, are also agents of food conservation, both because the waste of the private kitchen is cut down and also, through the superior digestibility of well-cooked food, by eliminating the less obvious waste in the alimentary canal. The question of fuel is scarcely less important. He goes on:

"For the past eight months, including the coldest and hottest of 1918, I have profited every day by the Kensington National Kitchen, and it has not been the least boon that the expenditure of fuel in the hot months has been minimized, so that one's little flat is cooler and more bearable in sultry weather. But the consideration that transcends all others is the economy which permanent national kitchens are beginning to effect in the vital energies of our working women. As a life-long student of the birth-rate, which is now everywhere indicating to all but the glass-eyed that, as civilization is now going, it is doomed, I submit that to eliminate the perpetual demands of purchasing, preparing, and cooking food, and washing the cooking implements, is our only chance of preventing the birth-rate from falling to a level which means, in a few generations, racial extinction.

"For decades we have demanded too much of the working-class wife and mother. Her achievements under cruel handicaps are a miracle. To-day she finds herself free in two particulars. She need have no more children than she pleases; she can leave her home and earn a good wage at any of half a hundred occupations. What is to become of motherhood and the racial future under such conditions, totally unprecedented in human history? The vital statistics of all civilized countries furnish the answer. At the least, let us ameliorate the home life and increase the prospects of survival and health for children by abolishing the endless and unnecessary demands of the private kitchen."

THE BANKER'S FAILURE AS A RAILROADER

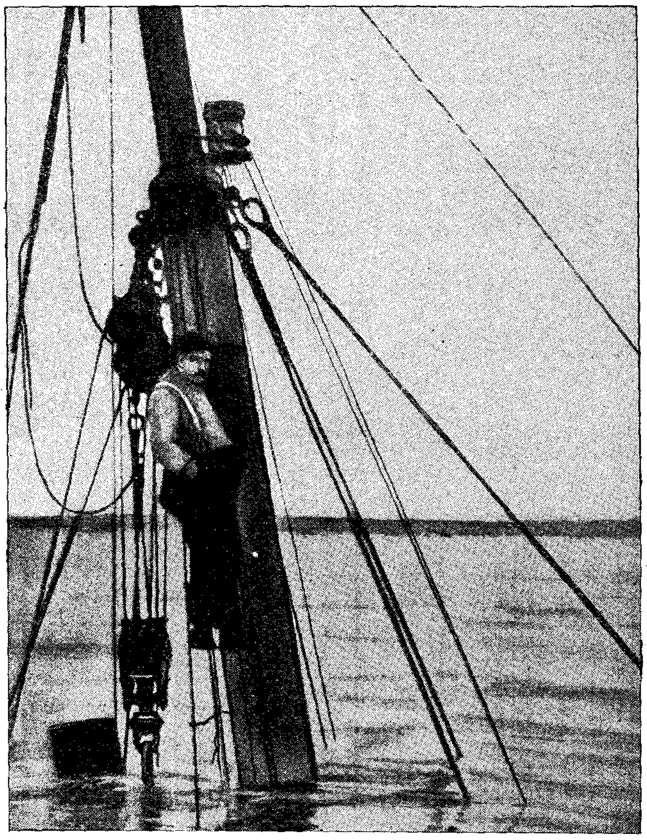
THE TROUBLE WITH AMERICAN RAILROADS is that they have been run by bankers, and no industry can be operated successfully by men "of the banking type of mind." This diagnosis is an editorial one contributed by *The Engineering News Record* (New York). To a friendly critic who protests that our railroad system has led the world in extent, in development of country, in efficiency, and in low freight-rates, the editor replies that if he had been referring to technical engineering excellence his opinion would have been different. But discussing the railroads as a whole, as part of the industrial scheme, and as such having an economic and a social bearing, he does not hesitate, he says, to repeat the original statement. He goes on:

"Here was, and is, an agency with daily influence on the life of every member of the community, performing a service essential to the nation's life. Yet it has few friends among the people at large; more now than formerly, however, due to the number of those whose pity has been excited at the railroads' plight. The first of the railroads' plagues was the type of management—manipulation, it would better be called—which regarded the properties not as carriers but as media for stock-jobbing operations. Consolidations, with the addition of water, and reconsolidations, with still more water, were the order of the day; while those operating the properties danced riotously over their territories waving insolently the flag of 'The Public Be Damned.' Rebates, car-withholding tyrannies, all manner of schemes were worked to aid the favored few, while the purchasing methods honeycombed the organization with rottenness. Then came the day for the people to have their say, and one national and forty-eight State commissions began to bedevil the carriers. What the stock-jobbers and the grafters had failed to do the people in their vengeance helped to complete. The public at large, which under intelligent management of the properties would have been the railroads' best friend, had been alienated. As a result we have had the drift into bankruptcy which has been railroad history during the past decade. Instances need not be cited. Each one can supply them from his own neighborhood. Probably the mention of the New Haven will furnish sufficient nausea to carry the right impression.

"And that *débâcle* we attribute to the banking type of mind, that type of mind that places personal profit ahead of all other considerations. The engineering type of mind, we hold, would have analyzed the purpose of the railroads—would have seen that service to the public at large, and not to any private interest, was the prime object, would have erected that as the railroads' ideal and builded a machine for its attainment."

A PLEA TO IMPROVE A FATAL WATER-ROUTE

OWING TO ANTIQUATED SALVAGE LAWS and lack of proper guides to navigation, the coastwise waters between Seattle and Skagway, over 1,000 miles in extent, are taking annual toll in wreckage and human lives that should be startling to the public and is discreditable to the two great nations concerned. Such, at least, is the editorial opinion of *The Railway and Marine News* (Seattle, November 1), which calls upon the governments of the United States and Canada to establish a chain of international salvage stations and to appoint a joint commission to report on coastwise laws, lights and aids to navigation, rules of salvage, dangerous reefs, the continuance of surveys, and the charting of unknown waters.



THE NORTHWEST'S GRAVEYARD OF THE OCEAN.

The waters between Seattle and Skagway take this latest toll in the loss on Vanderbilt Reef, off Alaska, of the steamship *Princess Sophia*, with 343 lives and a million dollars' worth of gold-dust.

In only a few years past dozens of vessels, with millions of dollars of property and hundreds of lives, have been lost in these waters, but the immediate cause of the *News's* appeal is the wreck of the *Princess Sophia* with 343 lives lost and a million dollars' worth of gold-dust on board. We read:

"The route from Seattle to Skagway is, roundly, 1,150 miles. The vessels travel through waters of the State of Washington, then across the open Strait of Juan de Fuca, then for some 500 miles or more through British Columbia, and then for the balance of some 500 miles or more in the United States waters of Alaska.

"For years Congress has been petitioned to build more and more lighthouses in Alaska. British Columbia is much better lighted, but there is room for vast improvement.

"Then the rules governing salvage operations are positively awful. Under existing laws, both of Canada and the United States, an American vessel can not salve a wreck in British Columbia waters, nor can a Canadian vessel do salvage work in American waters. Oftentimes it is extremely difficult to draw the line between what would be considered by either government as work of humanity and what would infringe on salvage laws. The masters of foreign ships now place their owners in jeopardy every time they extend aid to a ship in distress on Canadian or American coasts. Laws should be changed and at once, or another and even more horrible disaster will be recorded. . . . .

"Without prejudice to either government, let all coastwise laws in so far as they pertain to navigation and safety at sea be so readjusted and made uniform as to meet the peculiar needs exclusively existing in the Inside Passage.

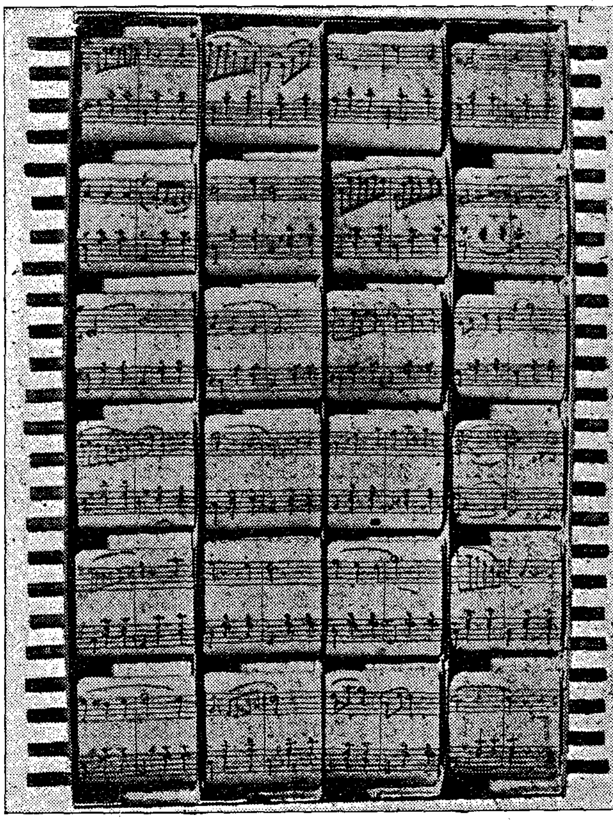
"No such condition or territorial boundary-lines exist in other sections, so the law should be made to cover this international route exclusively.

"If the salvage rules are such that they are a menace rather than a help, and promote money-making on either side of the boundary, then let a commission recommend a permanent International Salvage Bureau, with salvage or life-saving stations, six in number, between San Juan Islands and Admiralty Island, each station to have a powerful salvage craft to be operated by and for both governments without unjust charges.

"Let the world know why, in the past month, an American vessel, with nearly 300 on board, when in dire trouble in British Columbia waters, was compelled to receive permission of officials of that province before her passengers could be transferred to another vessel of the same fleet.

"Let it ascertain if it is not a fact that in the more recent and heartrending case, the wreck being in United States waters, the Canadian owners would have to have permission of the United States before one of its own vessels could attach a line to the wreck or a Canadian salvage vessel could have performed its proper duties.

"Admit that the conditions of this route are unique and demand an exclusive law regulating the navigation of ships and their safety at sea and call for an international navigation or salvage bureau. . . . Do not allow politics to delay the move. Do not permit traffic, immigration, customs, or other important matters to be interjected into the argument, but hold it down absolutely to the protection of those who must travel between the States and the Canadian territory of Yukon and the United States territory of Alaska, the ill-treated stepchildren of those great governments."



From "Popular Mechanics" (Chicago, December).

EVERY ONE HIS OWN COMPOSER.

Combinations of sound that mount into the millions may be produced from this device by merely turning the several spindles.

AUTOMATIC MUSICAL COMPOSITION.—Some time ago a plot-building machine for short-story, scenario, and novel writers was described in these columns. Now there comes to the fore a somewhat similarly arranged contrivance for the musician. Probably the music of which this device is the source will at least bear comparison with the literature that springs from the earlier one. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, December):

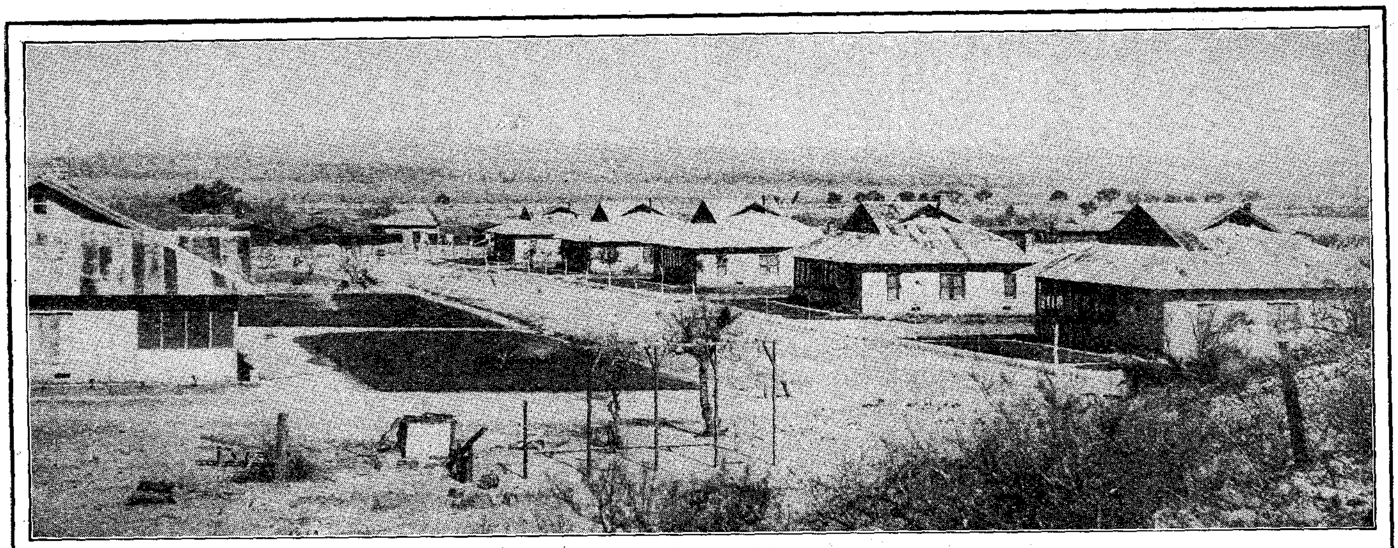
"Unlike its predecessor, it produces complete compositions, instead of merely skeleton outlines. The possible combinations that may be effected range into the millions. In brief, the apparatus is a rack that is divided into six rows of four squares each. Each square displays two bars. Extending through the rack from side to side are spindles that carry long strips of paper wide enough for two measures, each comprising a treble and bass capable of harmonically uniting with the section immediately joining. By turning the several spindles, the music is arranged in various combinations, just as are the geometric figures rearranged by turning a kaleidoscope. The device is of such size that it may be placed on the music-rack of a piano and manipulated readily."

WHY ARC-LIGHT GLOBES TURN PURPLE

DID YOU EVER NOTICE an arc-light globe that had turned purple? And did it ever occur to you that these purplish globes are more frequently to be seen than formerly? The reason is that the use of magnetite instead of carbon for the electrodes favors this coloration, we are told by *The Electrical World* (New York, November 16). Magnetite pencils are now common in arc-lights and the color is due to manganese in the glass, used to counteract the green tint caused by the presence of iron. Ultra-violet rays, in which the magnetite arc is rich, either lessens the green or intensifies the violet; at any rate, the net result is the noticeable purplish coloration referred to above. It has recently been discovered by Mr. Alfred Herz that the purple may be removed by heating. Says the electrical authority named above:

"A very curious result of ultra-violet radiation . . . happens to be of considerable importance in practise. This effect is the familiar discoloration of arc-lamp globes, especially those used on magnetite arcs, during service, resulting in a dull-purplish tinge which is both objectionable in appearance and injurious to the light-transmitting power of the glass. Mr. Herz points out quite correctly the general conditions and their causes. All common glass is likely to be greenish owing to the presence of iron in the sand from which it is made. This iron has no useful function whatever and is tolerated in the glass simply because it is extremely difficult to find sand not discolored with iron, or white silica in any other form at any reasonable expense. It has, therefore, been the practise to disguise this green coloration by the addition of manganese. . . . . . .

"What actually happens is that the iron results in absorption in the green, to balance which more absorption is effected in the red and blue by the addition of the manganese. The glass appears perfectly clear, but slightly dull as compared with, for instance, a brilliantly clear piece of optical crown made in the first place from uncontaminated silica. Just how ultra-violet radiation acts upon the constituents of the glass is not fully understood, but it does bring out a perceptible discoloration such as that which might be produced by the manganese alone; in other words, it far overcompensates the green of the iron. This phenomenon is probably due to wave-lengths less than about 310 $\mu\mu$. The magnetite arc lamp, the commonest source of this discoloration, is very rich in such rays; the carbon arc, from which these effects were rarely obtained, is much less strong in this region, while sunlight is extremely weak here and produces the characteristic purplish color only after exposure under favorable conditions for many years. The discovery noted by Mr. Herz—heat treatment at 900° to 1,000° C.—which removes this discoloration and restores the manganese compound to its original balance, is from a practical standpoint extremely important, for it saves otherwise perfectly good globes for a long-continued useful life. It seems likely that the discoloration is the more marked as the percentage of manganese added in compensation increases, and that some globes of recent manufacture are probably more susceptible to this sort of action than globes made when white sand was more easily obtainable. The whole story is a beautiful example of occult photochemical action and its reversal by a very simple and inexpensive heat treatment."



HOMES OF A RUBBER-PLANTATION THAT MAKE THE DESERT BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE.

MACHINE-MADE RUBBER

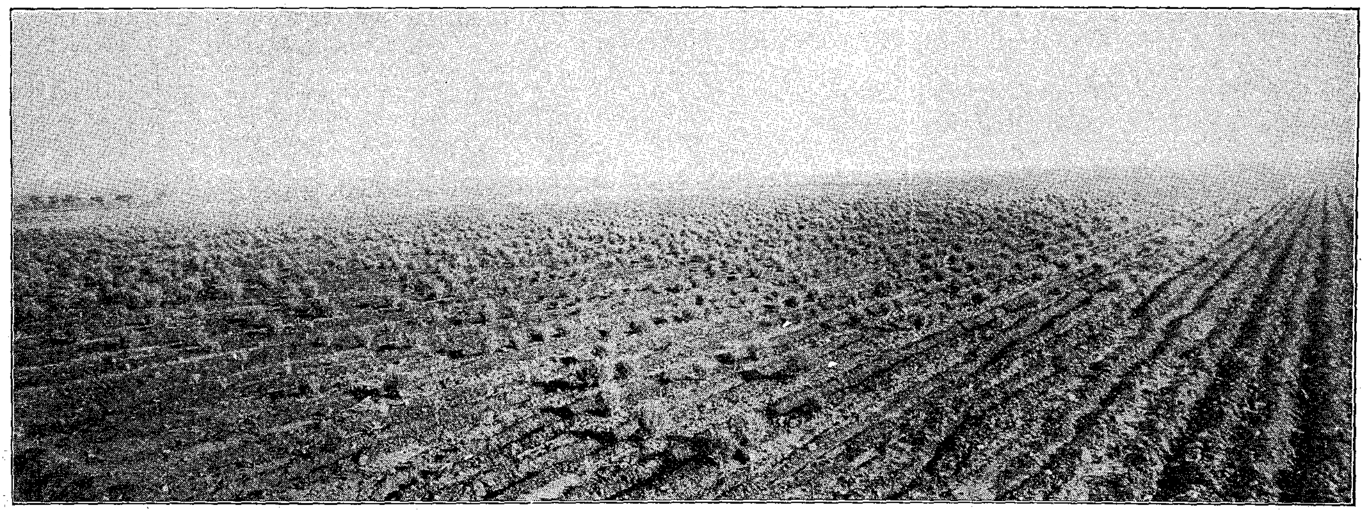
NOT ARTIFICIAL RUBBER, made by machinery, but natural rubber, planted, gathered, and extracted by machinery as the sugar-beet or any other similar crop is handled. A systematized and domesticated rubber-crop was predicted long ago; and now the success of the experiments with the guayule shrub, already noted in these columns, insures this very thing, we are told editorially by *The India Rubber World* (New York). Great areas of this rubber-bearing plant, hitherto known only in the wild state, are now being planted, cultivated, and harvested by motor-drawn machines. Thus, not only are desert lands utilized in American territory and in a climate ideal for white men, but the vexed questions of land costs, revolutions, and tropical diseases are wholly absent. The labor problem is almost eliminated. The writer goes on:

"An American-grown rubber, with no overseas handicaps, exposed to no submarine dangers, free from import or export taxes, unaffected by price-fixing by rubber-planters' associations, unafraid of valorization, is almost too good to be true. Were it not war-time there would be a likelihood of another rubber craze, once the prospective profits of guayule cultivation were known. For example, a comparison of *Hevea* and guayule profits at the time of the historic rubber craze would be about as follows, and is starting: *Hevea* then brought $2 a pound and the profit was about $400 an acre. Guayule then sold for $1 a pound and, cultivated, would show a profit of more than $16,000 per acre. Or, basing the comparison upon to-day's costs and prices, *Hevea* profits would stand at, say, $136 an acre and cultivated guayule at over $6,000 an acre.

"These figures, to be sure, do not include the cost of installing the plantation plant, extraction plant, patent royalties, etc. But cutting them in half to cover these items, there remains a profit of $3,000 an acre, which is astounding indeed, and almost unbelievable.

"They are also only generally illustrative, as the two problems differ in many details. For example, a four-year-old *Hevea* tree produces, say, two pounds of rubber, and when matured it produces much more. A four-year-old guayule shrub gives at its best two pounds of rubber, and that is its maximum. There is, however, the important fact to be kept before those who plan to start in this line. It is a far more intricate business than *Hevea* growing, and lack of knowledge in a dozen different essentials will spell disaster. There is also the high cost of installation of the plantation and extraction factory. To prepare, irrigate, and plant enough land to keep a ten-ton mill going would cost, roughly, $500,000, and the mill at least $200,000. In other words, it is a million-dollar undertaking, and the small operator has no great chance. With the expansion of the business, however, it is possible that central factories will be installed for extraction and that guayule-growers will ship their product in as the beet-root growers do theirs to the sugar centrals.

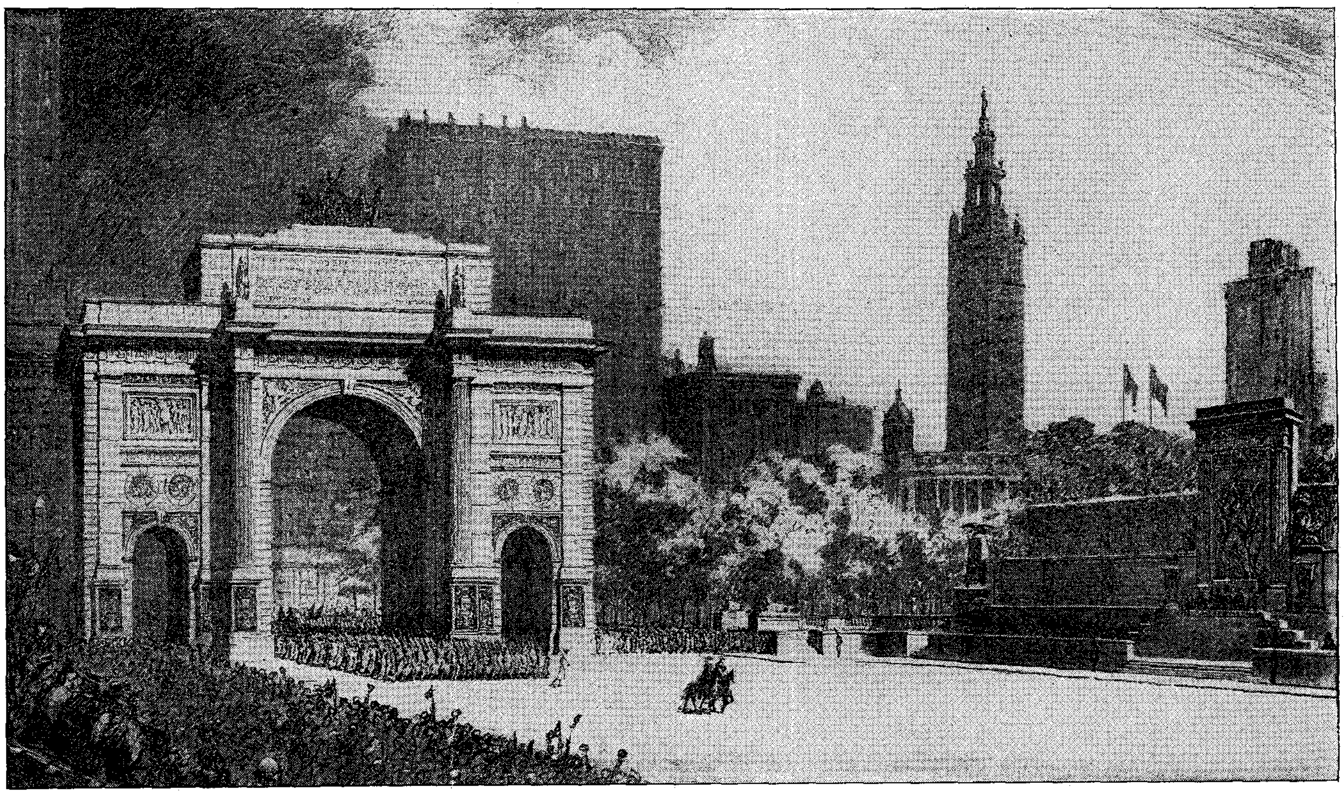
"As to the grade of rubber produced, plant analysis has found certain types of shrub that carry a high grade of rubber, and these have been hybridized with plants that contain percentages of 20 per cent. or more of rubber. A better grade of gum than the Mexican product is therefore in prospect in the cultivated guayule rubber, some day to figure largely in our markets."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The India Rubber World" (New York).

A FIELD OF CULTIVATED GUAYULE RUBBER.

"Almost unbelievable" profits are said to be reaped from such crops, but not by the small operator or the amateur.



A SUGGESTION FOR NEW YORK'S WELCOME.

This sketch for the arch under which the returning boys will march is tentative and may undergo modifications before realized. It is seen standing at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street with the Madison Square Garden tower toward the reader's right, and the new Altar of Liberty also showing. For pictorial purposes the marching regiments are indicated moving in a direction opposite to the one they will actually take.

AN ARCH OF THANKSGIVING AND WELCOME

IN SPITE OF THE SUGGESTION that triumphal arches savor too much of the effete tyrannies whose triumphs they used to symbolize, it is an arch that will express New York's thanks for victory and her welcome to her home-coming boys. It will be built by the voluntary contributions of her people, the pennies and dimes of the poor as well as the dollars of the rich, and the police force have been chosen to make the collections. A committee appointed by Mayor Hylan to undertake the erection of a memorial arch in honor of the soldiers of the city who died in the war have reported on the expediency of a temporary arch as a symbol of welcome, leaving to the future the mature consideration of a more lasting memorial. A design by Mr. Thomas Hastings, the architect, has been accepted by the Committee on Art, of which Mr. Rodman Wanamaker is chairman and Paul W. Bartlett is president, with the proposal that it be erected on Fifth Avenue at the northwest corner of Madison Square. In the New York *Times* Mr. Hastings's project is presented, partly in his own words:

> "Mr. Hastings said that the Madison Square site, which will be the entrance-way to Fifth Avenue, seemed to be the only place where it would be practical to build an arch on so large a scale and where there would be room for two abutments, one slightly encroaching upon the park itself to the east and the other standing on the small island caused by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, now occupied by the Worth monument. The arch is to be fifty feet high and will bridge the entire width of Fifth Avenue at that point, which is a little over fifty feet. The temporary arch will be designed in stucco, and, according to Mr. Hastings, will be very classic, almost Roman in character, with a considerable amount of sculpture, illustrating the events of the war. A great quadriga will crown the entire scheme, representing the Triumph of Justice or Democracy.
>
> "In a general way, said Mr. Hastings, it was proposed that the arch should be simple and so large in scale as to give great dignity to its design. Such triumphal arches, he pointed out, had been built in many cities: London, for instance, had three or four, and Paris had four, the principal one being the Arc de Triomphe on the Place de l'Étoile.
>
> "'It is interesting to note,' he said, 'that this arch will be about the same width as the Arc de Triomphe, but much lower, because the Arc de Triomphe is surrounded with so much open space that it would of necessity need to be larger than this one.'
>
> "Chairman Wanamaker said that the construction of the temporary arch would be hastened as much as possible, so that in some form it would be ready to welcome the returning troops within the next few months.
>
> "'This arch,' he said, 'is to be a free-will offering of the people, and, beginning Thanksgiving week, the 20,000 members of the police and the police reserves will receive offerings of the people through pennies, dimes, and dollars, so that every one may have a part in its erection.'"

In another place Mr. Wanamaker is quoted on the subject of the people's contribution to the enterprise which will convey its message to the returning heroes:

> "Let this be a real Arch of Freedom, built by the people. Let each one in his measure be a part of it, not by gifts, but by offerings from the heart of a liberated nation in gratefulness to the Almighty for his preservation of our principles and in memory of those beloved men and their mothers who have given their all to give us freedom. Let us record in history that the five millions and more from this great city—every one—did his best in this memorial for humanity.
>
> "I am trying to carry out the deep undercurrent of public

opinion that this arch shall be built from the free outpourings of the people, their pennies, dimes, and dollars, and to accomplish this quickly we have decided, with the consent of the Mayor, to take advantage of the generous offer of the police and police reserves of the city, made through Commissioner Enright, that the people's offerings, beginning Thanksgiving eve, be received by the 20,000 members of this force."

When the arch was first projected a purely tentative design was published, mainly, it is said, as a means of visualizing the idea of an arch for the people. The design, unfortunately, struck a wrong note and drew forth much despairing comment. In the New York *Evening Post* was considered the question of the fitness of any arch for the purpose designed, seeing that the history of arches is bound up with deeds not in harmony with the present-day ideals of free democracies. We read:

"Whether the arch, that has for ages been erected to celebrate the triumphant return of emperors and to glorify their tyrannous victories, is the appropriate expression of the feeling of a great democracy on the return of her soldiers and sailors from a war like the one just ended is a question put by some of those interested in the city's proposed memorial.

"Even such arches as have been erected in England and France were primarily erected as city gates and have since become known as arches. Few arches have, in modern times, been erected in a democracy. The one in Washington Square is an exception, and that arch does not embody any inscription of the purpose for which it was erected. Were it not for the groups on the pylons one would not know its meaning as an entrance gate to Fifth Avenue. The arch, as designed by most architects of modern times, is but an adaptation of these arches that have gone before."

Mr. Hastings, in giving out his sketch, took pains to point out that "it was only a sketch to be studied and restudied, and that he counted upon the collaboration of the architects and sculptors, not only on the committee, but others, with the idea of producing the very best arch for the city." What is dependent upon the success of New York's effort is indicated by *The Evening Post:*

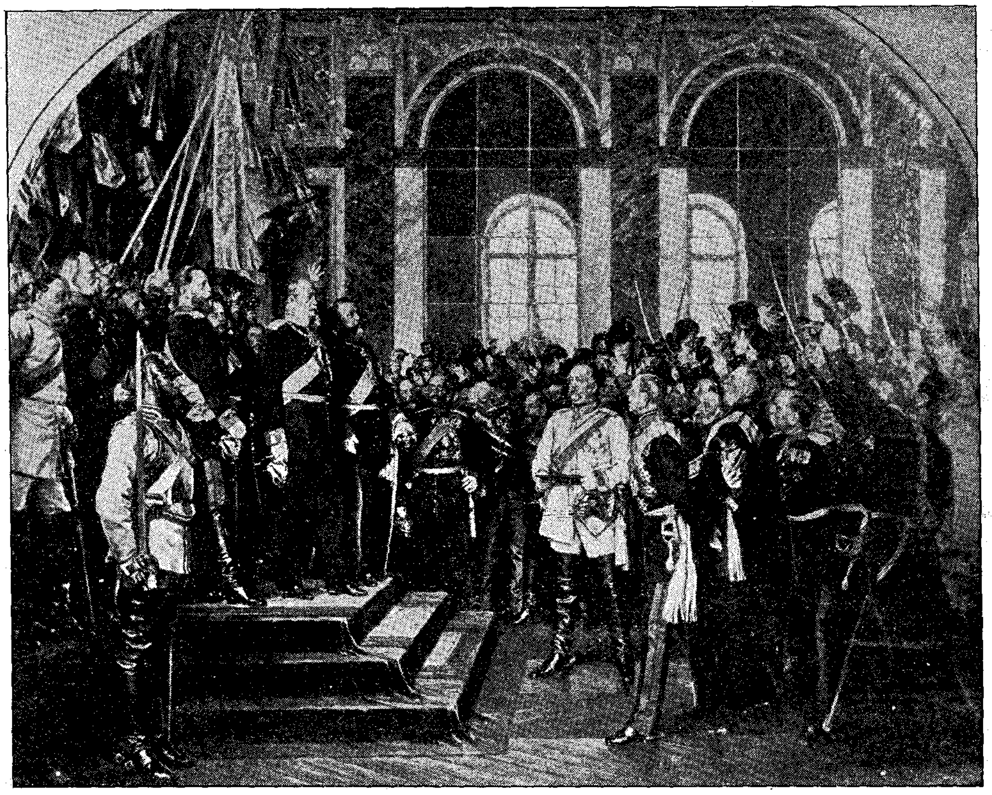
"Artists are particularly concerned over the New York monument, feeling that whatever is done here will be the example for the whole country. If made the greatest artistic achievement the occasion warrants, it may arrest the frightful piles of stones now in our town squares as a result of misdirected enthusiasm to commemorate the Civil War, they say. As a result they urge time for consideration of the matter.

"The spot where the Dewey memorial arch stood on Madison Square has been suggested as the logical place for a monument. As a reviewing stand it would not impede traffic and would be removed from the railroad terminals which have been inconvenienced by the war-celebrations before the Public Library.

"A public exhibition of drawings of all known arches is proposed by some artists. Such an exhibit, it is said, should include the designs submitted for the present monument and be held in the Public Library or at the Metropolitan Museum, where every citizen could view it. The idea that the masses are not art-critics is scoffed at by some artists who cite the general appreciation of the Metropolitan Museum as backing for their statements."

THE SCENE OF THE PEACE DRAMA

THE STAGE of the great meeting for settling the peace of the world must be set on a scale commensurate with the act, for nothing matching it has been furnished by history. Timid recorders have stopt short with saying that "there has been nothing to equal it since the Congress of Vienna"; but the New York *Times* protests that "the Congress of Vienna, more than a hundred years ago, did not equal it or resemble it except in the fact that it was a peace conference at which emperors and a king or two were present." This paper further boldly declares that "the meeting has no parallel either in the Congress of Vienna or anything else in history." Nemesis would prefer to abandon the thought of parallels and think of contrasts furnished by this gathering and the one that the same Hall of Mirrors at Versailles sheltered something less than fifty years ago. "In the same room in which William I. was crowned Emperor of the Germans, representatives of the free nations will participate in the greatest peace conference ever held on earth." By a curious paradox, as a writer in the New York *Evening World* interprets these two gatherings, they symbolize in both cases rebirth for the nations that at the moment see only defeat. "Free France was born of the triumph of the first Kaiser over the corrupt and incompetent armies of Napoleon the Little. And free Germany will be born from the ignominy and defeat brought upon her by William the Mountebank." The stage, then, is worth a careful survey before it becomes crowded by the actors in the scene:

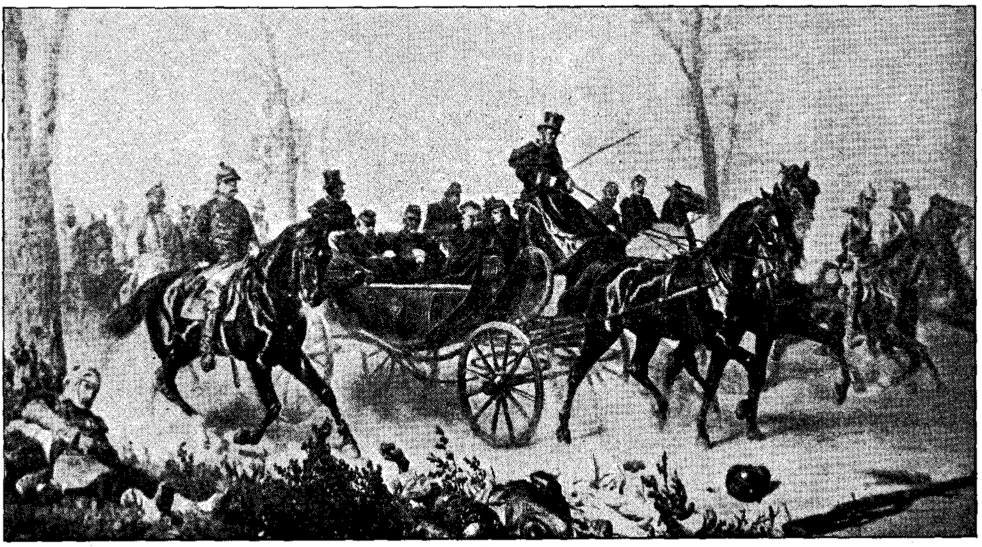


WHERE THE GERMANS MUST SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

For Germany this scene will become a bitter memory, though the painter who thus depicts the crowning of William I. German Emperor, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, on January 18, 1871, pictured what he supposed was the apotheosis of Germany's might.

"Already the tap, tap, tap of specter canes and the delicate flutter of fantom fans may be heard in the great room where the courtiers of the Sun King, Louis XIV., gathered to help Mme. de Maintenon and the more interesting women who preceded her in the task she once described as 'trying to amuse an unamusable king.'

"To be sure, the ghosts of Versailles must be rather accustomed to the invasions of democracy by this time. For the elections of the French Presidents are held in the great château which housed once upon a time the glories of the world's greatest court. And for a number of years several departments of the French Government had offices there. It was only when it was discovered that, because of a lack of telephone communication between the buildings in the historic park, the Big Trianon might burn down without the Little Trianon knowing anything about it, and the château itself go up in smoke without being able to summon a single fire-engine, that certain fire-prevention rules were put in force. And rather than obey them the Government officials gathered up their forces and moved back to Paris.



NOW AVENGED.

A famous German picture depicting Napoleon III. at Sedan escorted by Bismarck, who rides by his side.

"The Hall of Mirrors, where the Peace Conference will hold its sessions, is 242 feet long and 33 feet wide and measures 43 feet from floor to ceiling. On one side of it seventeen large mirrors look out upon the stilted artificial gardens which were designed by Lenôtre under the personal supervision of Louis XIV. On the other side of the gallery seventeen large mirrors reflect the splendors of the stately room. Paintings representing scenes in the life of Louis the Magnificent ornament the ceiling sides and every available vacancy not filled by a mirror. . . . . . .

"Voltaire estimated that Versailles cost Louis XIV. $100,000,000, Mirabeau said it cost $240,000,000, Volney put the figure at $280,000,000. You can take your choice or believe the more popular tale that the Great Monarch was himself frightened when he saw the bills and tore them up, so that no one would ever know what it cost.

"During the reign of the Magnificent's predecessor, a simple gentleman, whose greatest extravagance was falconry and who put rings on the claws of his favorite falcons instead of reserving them for human birds of prey, Versailles was just a hunting preserve through which ran a road communicating with the Chemin des Bœufs, really just a cow-path along which cattle were brought to Paris to be butchered. Once, while hunting, Louis XIII. was caught in a rain-storm and took refuge in a windmill, so he decided to build himself a modest hunting-lodge. His advisers protested at the project and the mild King was about to give it up when one of the friendlier notables exclaimed: 'Shall we prevent the King from building as simply as the most modest gentleman of his court?'

"And so Versailles began."

Not till 1651, when Louis the Magnificent visited Versailles on a hunting-trip, did the real splendors of the place begin:

"The King had ideas that would have made him talked about on Broadway as a regular fellow. Twenty thousand workmen and 6,000 horses were put to work creating the great park and building the château where the delegates of democracy are to assemble. The task took a long time. In 1685 a courtier wrote in his diary: 'There are more than 36,000 peasants now at work for the King in or about Versailles. These half-clad and half-starved wretches die by the dozens under the strain of the cruel tasks imposed upon them.'

"And when one of these workmen died in the King's service his family received $2.50!

"When the palace was finally finished, Louis the Magnificent pronounced it too small, and the great southern wing was added. Toward the close of this Louis' reign Versailles was practically a great gambling-hall. The old King was always at his devotions, and the courtiers sought to palliate their utter boredom by high play. Sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars changed hands in a single evening, and outside the magnificent palace the people were starving.

"'Here and there through the fields,' wrote La Bruyère in 1689, '*one sees certain ferocious animals, male and female*, black, livid, and sunburnt, attached to the soil in which they dig and toil with invincible obstinacy. They have a kind of articulate speech, and when they rise up from their work they show human faces, and they belong, in fact, to mankind. At night they crawl away into hovels, where they live on black bread, water, and roots. They relieve other men of the toil of plowing, sowing, and harvesting, and thus seem to merit a little of the bread which they have produced.'

"These words were little short of treason in the days of the Great King. Reading them now, one can not help wondering if among the ghosts of gallant gentlemen in high red heels and powdered ladies simpering behind painted fans who will gather during the Peace Conference the specters of these black, livid, sunburnt creatures may not stalk triumphant. At any rate, we know that they are not triumphant."

Referring to the peculiar character of this room at Versailles, an *Evening Sun* writer quotes certain "cynics who set little faith to the permanence of treaties" to the effect that "statesmen who sit in a glass house should not be surprized if the nations throw stones." Yet the world, he thinks, is "perennially hopeful," and goes on to fill up the picture begun by his *confrère* of *The Evening World:*

"Just opposite the center of this Gallery of Mirrors, toward the inner court, is the historic bedchamber of Louis XIV., in which his richly adorned bedstead is still preserved. Flanking the bedchamber to the right and left are two antechambers, the bull's-eye (so called from one of its windows, an oval), and the Council Hall, in which the king's courtiers used to await him. The Hall of Mirrors, the king's various apartments, and indeed all of the one hundred and fifty rooms and halls of the palace are filled with priceless tapestries. To them cling the whispers of countless days and nights of royal folly that came to an end with Louis XVIII. The value of the art treasures in the palace may be estimated at $5,000,000, but the millions that have been squandered in those rooms can never be added up. . . . . . .

"The section of the Gardens of Versailles known as 'The Trianons' is occupied by two small but exquisitely designed and furnished villas, known respectively as the 'Grand Trianon' and the 'Petit Trianon.' The former, of only one story, was built 230 years ago by Louis XIV. for the famous Mme. de Maintenon. . . . . . .

"The park of Versailles is perhaps a mile square, an enormous basin in the shape of a cross quartering it at its center. On its eastern edge, nearest Paris, stands the Palace of Versailles, the houses of the town huddled around it and the palace chapel rising above it. . . . . . .

"The Palace of Versailles was used not only by Louis XIV., but also as a permanent residence for his court. It consists of two wings, each 400 feet long, separated by a central court, which is about 200 feet square. The two wings are linked by a square building, which juts out into the green gardens and overlooks the fountains in the center of the park.

"The corridor along the western face of this central building, 240 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and 42 feet in height from its tessellated floor to its arched ceiling, is known as the Hall of Mirrors. It is in this stately room that the peace conferences probably will be held."

A WAY OPEN FOR SHAKESPEARE

SHAKESPEARE WITH US has become almost a faded memory, but London has had a playhouse that, all through the war, has seen his plays continuously presented. Nor is it a "West End house," but a section where the so-called "uneducated" classes live. There is a cloud, "like a man's hand," arising that may bode such a revival for us. While New York actors were recently putting in commemorative form their treasured recollections of the greatest *Hamlet* of the American stage, another *Hamlet* in the flesh appeared before them. It is like the cry of "Long live the King!" closely following the one of "The King is dead." Walter Hampden is the new *Hamlet*, and tho his performances are given only at matinées under the auspices of "the Shakespeare Playhouse," he has aroused a whole chorus of critical approval from New York newspaper writers jaded with the plethora of the commercial houses. His performance is called by Mr. Broun, of *The Tribune*, the best which New York has seen since Forbes Robertson. Others who confine their comparisons to Mr. Hampden's American predecessors find no one his equal since Edwin Booth, whose statue we pictured two weeks ago. The critic of *The Globe* is more enthusiastic still:

"In Walter Hampden the stage has found a youthful prince whose physical endowments of voice and presence are little short of ideal. His unconscious grace, his mastery of restraint, and perfectly splendid freedom from the marring touches of pose and mannerism are filled with promise for the future as they are now satisfying to the surfeited theatergoer whose enthusiasm for Shakespeare would be far more keen and ardent were the great master less handicapped by the temperamental excesses of egoism so frequently put on exhibition in the classic drama.

"Hampden's modesty suggests a violent clash with affectation. It is no less surprizing than delightful, bearing here and there the unquestionable marks of lack of confidence in his own superb powers. Assuredly those who hold that Shakespeare was never intended for the playhouse will find it necessary to reconstruct their arguments under the influence of this 'Hamlet.' Not that it is flawless by any means, but that it promises to be flawless, and a flawless 'Hamlet' has in it more thrills, more emotional luxury, more naked beauty, and more power to grip an audience than any other play, ancient or modern, can boast of."

Mr. Towse, of the New York *Evening Post*, takes a wider sweep and sees in Mr. Hampden's efforts an earnest of the Shakespearian stage to come again among us. His faith is buoyed up by the notable case of a London theater which, all through the war, has been able to play Shakespeare to the poorer classes and now celebrates its centenary as the oldest London playhouse, barring Drury Lane:

"Mention has been made in these columns from time to time of the performances in the 'Old Vic,' hitherto a most unfashionable Temple of the Muses in London. Now it is attracting a good deal of respectful attention. It has celebrated a centenary and received a formal visit of the Queen. All this would be of little interest on this side of the Atlantic if the old house did not happen to be the only one in the British metropolis which has kept the flag of Shakespeare flying all through the war. In the success of what must have appeared to many persons an almost hopeless experiment may be found a significant lesson and a good measure of encouragement. Here at least is an indication of an instinctive and enduring affection for the best poetic drama among the masses of the people. To all outward appearances the cause of Shakespeare—so far as public performances of him were concerned—appeared to be almost equally desperate in England and America. The death of Henry Irving—who brought brains and artistic conscience to the support of it—was a terrible blow, the effects of which were not much mitigated by the spectacular efforts of Beerbohm Tree, a clever manager, but second-rate actor, except in eccentric comedy or melodrama. When he died Sir Frank Benson was about the only remaining representative of Shakespearian interests in the British theater, and his invaluable labors were confined chiefly to Stratford and the provinces. Promising men like Oscar Asche, Henry Ainley, and Matheson Lang, seem to have drifted away from the literary drama altogether. In New York, indeed, of late years, thanks to E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, R. B. Mantell, and one or two more, there have been more opportunities of hearing Shakespeare than in London.

"In both cities the tide of serious drama has long been at very low ebb, but there is no particular reason for supposing that the war has had much to do with the phenomenon, which can be readily accounted for by other, and long antecedent, causes."

The important point to dwell on now is that "for four years, under the management of Lillian Baylis, Ben Greet, and others, competent, but in no way brilliant, representations of Shakespeare at low prices have been attracting large and deeply interested crowds of spectators" to the "Old Vic."

WALTER HAMPDEN AS *HAMLET*.

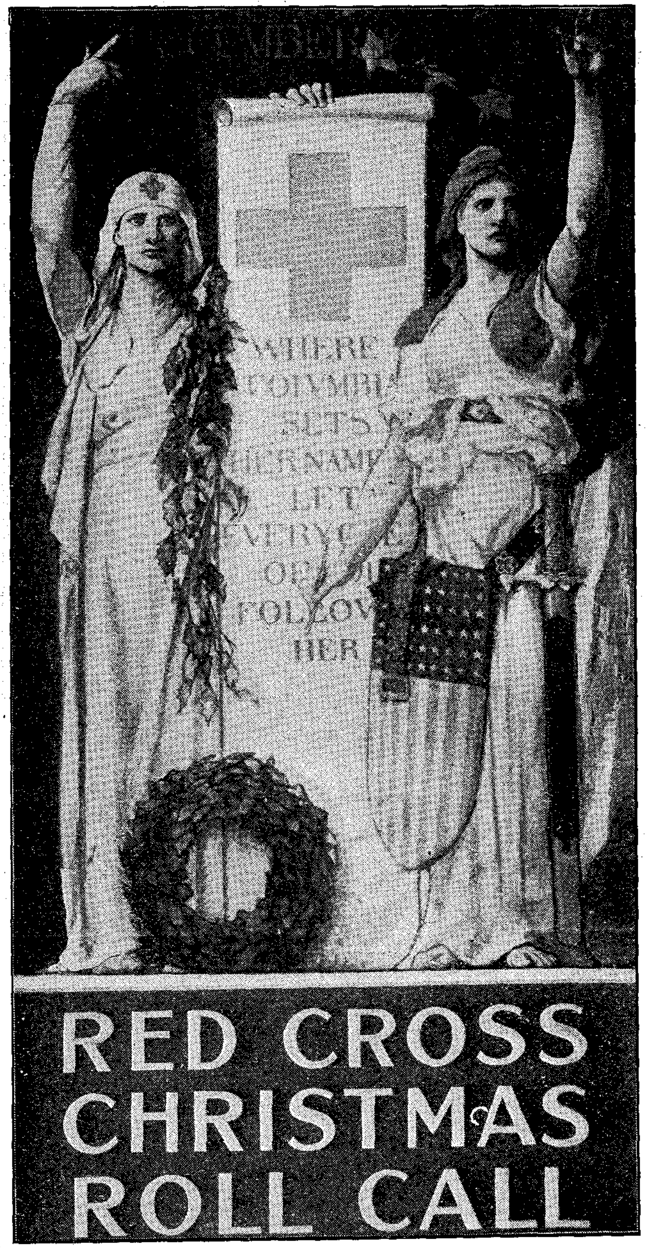
Assuredly those who hold that Shakespeare was never intended for the playhouse, says a critic, will find it necessary to reconstruct their arguments under the influence of this *Hamlet*.

"In all this there is a lesson for local application. Why should not what has been done more than once in London be done here? Representations of Shakespeare, even when of only moderate competence, have always met with hearty public response in this city. Some of them have made fortunes for their promoters. But in many cases the mistake has been made of lavishing money and care upon the scenery and costumes and letting the acting take care of itself. What we need more than anything else is a school—such as that provided by Sadler's Wells, the 'Old Vic,' and the Benson Stock Company—for the formation, training, and development of a body of capable Shakespearian actors. Something of this sort exists in the Shakespeare Playhouse of Mr. McEntee, which did such excellent work last season. . . . Undoubtedly it will help to create a new generation of Shakespeare worshipers, but the influence of it is restricted by the fact that, for various reasons, its performances must be given under conditions almost exclusive of the ordinary work-a-day public. Two vital conditions of a popular artistic theater—intelligent representations at reasonable rates—it fulfils. If equally good and cheap performances could be given at night some aspirations which now appear Utopian might be realized. It is tolerably certain that any successful movement in the direction of theatrical reform must start from humble beginnings and make its first appeal to the masses of plain folk, who alone can furnish a long succession of big audiences."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A CHRISTMAS CALL

THE NEW CALL OF COMRADESHIP is under the Red Cross. President Wilson has voiced it and the hope of the organization is that 75 per cent. of the population will be enrolled. This is a large stride to take from the present status of membership, which was thought phenomenal a year ago. Events and the necessity to match them make any stride a possibility to-day. According to *The News Service* of the Red Cross the present membership is 19,787,900; but this is in a population of 103,739,000. The percentage then is but 19.1; what the roll for 1919 must jump to in order to meet the expectation of the society is 62,243,400. The answers to President Wilson's summons must be made between December 16 and 23, when "the Christmas roll-call of the Red Cross is held in every chapter and auxiliary in the entire country." "A large membership means more 'over there' than money," said the chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, Mr. Henry P. Davison, because it enrolls all America on the side of mercy to heal the wounds of war:


WHERE COLUMBIA SETS HER NAME LET EVERY ONE OF YOU FOLLOW HER
RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL

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FOR UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield thus pictures the Red-Cross Christmas call: "Where Columbia sets her name let every one of you follow her."

"'Our soldiers and sailors are enlisted until the Commander-in-Chief tells them there is no more work for them to do in the war,' reads a Red-Cross statement issued from Washington to every chapter; 'let every Red-Cross member and worker show our returning soldiers and sailors that to care for their health, welfare, and happiness we are enlisted for no less a period than they are.

"'The cessation of war will reveal a picture of misery such as the world has never before seen. The American people expect the Red Cross to continue to act as their agent in repairing broken spirits and broken bodies. The Red Cross can not abate one instant in effort or spirit. Our spirits must now call us to show that not the roar of cannon or the blood of our own alone directs our activities, but that a great people will continue to respond greatly and freely to its obligations and opportunity to serve.'

"The President's call to the comradeship is the call of humanity to the people of America. With peace becoming more certain almost every hour, the Red Cross has prepared to continue its work. And the roll-call has been planned to bring to the standard of the 'Greatest Mother' all of the vast resources of America's gigantic sympathy.

"A universal membership is asked by the Red Cross. By that is meant a membership as nearly 100 per cent. perfect as can be obtained. The mark has been set at 75 per cent. as a possibility, for the Red Cross has set itself to win at least 62,000,000 members of a population of 100,000,000.

"It is not to be a campaign or a drive. The chief aim of the week's work is to become dollar memberships. No stress is to be laid upon securing memberships in other classes.

"Each division and chapter, however, has been allotted a certain number of two-dollar or magazine memberships. These are based upon the population of the country, not less than 1 per cent. of its total. When these allotments are gone, no additional ones may be had.

"Another new feature of the roll-call is that children are not to be solicited directly. Children will join through the regular auxiliaries, paying twenty-five cents for membership in the Junior Red Cross. Most of the children will, therefore, be enrolled through the schools.

"Men in service are also taken care of through the plan. From National Headquarters of the Red Cross has come word that team-workers and committees in the coming drive are not to solicit these men for membership.

"These two classes, however, are the only ones barred from general membership and are the only ones which do not have the privilege of joining the Red Cross during roll-call. Every one else will be asked to join.

"Workers will go into office buildings, factories, stores, hotels, industrial houses of all kinds, and everywhere else that they find prospective members of the Red Cross may be had. Plans have been made to give 100 per cent. service flags for institutions of all kinds registering 100 per cent. membership. Buttons are to be given to every new member and to every old one who renews his subscription.

"It does not matter who a person may be. The richest and the poorest in town may join and help the Red Cross. It does not mean merely a membership in an organization, it means participation in the greatest merciful undertaking of all ages. . . . .

"The people realize what the Red Cross has done to aid sufferers in the recent epidemic and in disasters which have occurred at home during the past year. The Red Cross has also saved thousands of children in France, Italy, Servia and other countries. All these things and a great many more the people realize, and we feel the answer to the roll-call will be correspondingly large. We are after a big increase, but this community will certainly do its share."

CANNON FOR PEACE BELLS

THE UNBIBLICAL SUBSTITUTE for turning swords into plowshares is to recast cannon into bells. History furnishes the precedent, even such recent history as the Prussian conquest of France in 1870, when French guns were turned into bells and hung in the tower of the Cathedral of Cologne. With the tables turned and the earth cumbered with useless metal, what more fitting than that the guns which roared and racked men's nerves should now be used to call them to spiritual peace? Mr. J. Marion Shull, a Washington artist, makes a proposal through the Boston *Transcript* as to the use of captured German guns:

"Silent are the church towers of Flanders and Artois, the belfries of Douai and Bruges. They have been robbed of their treasures, those bells that for hundreds of years have pealed forth the hopes and aspirations of the surrounding countryside. These bells have suffered desecration, their noble metal recast for purposes of war and their erstwhile melodious tongues constrained to speak the raucous tones of battle in behalf of barbarian hosts. But now that it is within our power, let us give them back to civilization. From the metal of captured enemy cannon let there be cast the most wonderful *carillon* of bells of which the world's best makers are capable, and let these be duplicated in sufficient numbers that the capital city of each of the great Allied nations may be provided with a set of these 'Peace Bells.' The architects of all the world would vie with one another to see that in each of these cities should arise a magnificent bell tower to house this *carillon*, a splendid example of fitting architecture, worthy of the theme commemorated."

Two bells in the Cathedral of Cologne, the "Emperor" and the "Gloriosa," were made of the metal of reduced French guns. The former is named after the Emperor who ordered its manufacture from twenty French cannon. An inscription in Latin winds about it in three encircling lines which in translation read thus:

"William, the Most Illustrious Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, in pious remembrance of the heavenly aid granted him in the fortunate course and conclusion of the last French war, has ordered, after the restoration of the German Empire, a bell to be cast from captured cannon, of the weight of 50,000 pounds, which is to be suspended in the house of God, now nearly completed. In accordance with this pious desire of the victorious prince, the society formed for the completion of the cathedral has caused it to be cast, under Roman Pontiff Pius IX., and the Archbishop of Cologne, Paul Melchers, in the year of our Lord 1874."

And underneath the German imperial coat of arms occurs this verse, here freely translated:

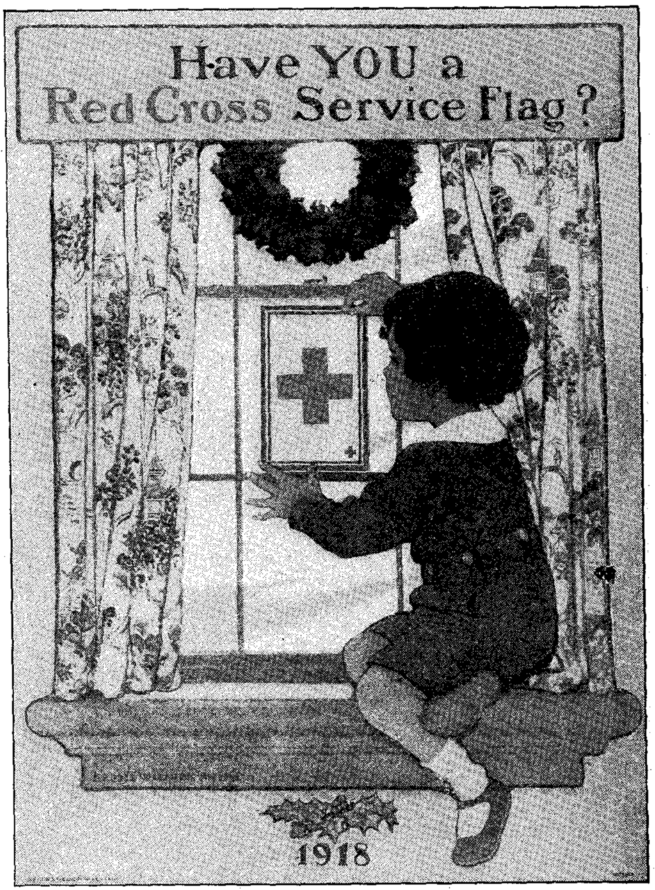
"Emperor" Bell I am named,
The Emperor's name make famed.
  On holy ward I stand
  For German Fatherland.
I pray, God grant it hence
Peace, welfare, and defense.

Some impulse often leads men and nations to paint themselves in their true colors, so in this case:

"Was it with something of intuitive appreciation of Prussian character on the part of the designer of this bell that the six arms that form the crown are decorated with angels' heads above, and end where they join the bell in lions' feet? Why, a whole sermon could be preached on this alone! The saintly, sacred, outward seeming, but, underlying all, the Beast! And did those lions' claws but typify the grasping spirit of the Prussian war-lord? And the bell, France, that he would grasp entire and sway or strike at will? Perhaps even then some Fate foresaw the jangling discord of the last few years and as a symbol and a prophecy caused the great bell to come from the founder's hand C-sharp instead of C, and, therefore, not in tune with the other bells of the cathedral!

"Again, in 1887, no less than twenty-two French guns were used to cast the 'Gloriosa,' another great bell that was raised with much ceremony to its place in Cologne Cathedral, there to join the 'Emperor' bell in a clangorous derision of defeated and humiliated France.

"We hold Cologne, at least until the acceptance of our terms of peace by the now defeated Germany. Why should we not exact the restitution of these bells to now triumphant France? War-lust created them, and thus far they have known no other theme than praise of their creator. Let's melt them down and give them back to France, recast for nobler use and given tongues of peace; or break them into bits and let a portion go to each and every one of our Peace *carillons*, there to proclaim throughout the world the triumph of a great and glorious cause.


Have YOU a Red Cross Service Flag?
1918

Copyrighted by the American Red Cross

THE CHRISTMAS WINDOW IN EVERY HOME.

Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith has drawn a picture that the Red Cross aim to see reproduced in life in every home in the country.

"Imagine, then, these *carillons* complete and carried high aloft within their towers, there to speak forth from year to year the nation's joys and sorrows; a pæan of thanksgiving now; again a vesper service soft and sweet, or, when we pay our loving tribute to the nation's dead, a solemn dirge shall waft across the river and like a benediction fall upon the hushed and reverent throng. On every state occasion they would serve at our inaugurals, give farewell thanks to the departing president and loyal greetings to the newly chosen chief; do homage to the great of foreign lands and ring glad welcome when they come to us from overseas; would celebrate the nation's birth with jubilant peal on peal; and on the anniversary of that November day that marked the final triumph of Humanity, let there be rung from all the capitals a grand *Te Deum* of World Brotherhood.

"And so in fancy let us dedicate these *carillons* to Peace, and say with Tennyson:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
  The flying cloud, the frosty light;
  The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
  And ancient forms of party strife;
  Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

. . . . .

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
  The civic slander and the spite;
  Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
  Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
  Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

ARE BOLSHEVIKI MAINLY JEWISH?

FEARS THAT THE JEWS OF RUSSIA may be in line for a series of blood-accusations and pogrom outrages under the free and easy Bolshevik régime lead *The American Hebrew* (New York) to canvas the question how far the Jews may be held responsible for Russian Bolshevism. The writer begins by quoting a recent dispatch to the New York *Times* to the effect that "an extraordinarily great number of children" are being lost in Russia, and that this fact "has given rise to a rumor among the people that the Jews, who are the real rulers of Russia, are using children for ritual purposes." A thing disturbing to Jews in America, says this writer, is the "persistent harping, on the part of many writers, on the generally accepted opinion that Jews and Bolsheviki are synonymous, and that, therefore, as the *Times* correspondent mistakenly repeats, the Jews 'are the real rulers of Russia.'" The writer cites an American and an English authority in his effort to set the Jews right in the eyes of other American citizens:

> "A New York business man, whose name the editors of *The World's Work* withhold for obvious reasons, writes a most striking and interesting story on the Bolsheviki in the October issue of that magazine. This man writes apparently from intimate knowledge and personal experience. He brands the Bolsheviki as 'fanatics, dreamers, desperadoes, and theorists born of Russian oppression and international propaganda.' They lack totally any practical ability, and that 'explains why it is that the control of the Bolsheviki and all their high offices are in the hands of the Jews.'
>
> "The author pays his compliments to the Bolshevik high officials, most of those he mentions, from Trotzky down, bearing Jewish names. He describes 'the majority' of them as 'half-crazy exiles that swarmed back to Russia' from the United States. Some he was acquainted with in this country. How half-crazy and how Jewish they are, however, he exemplifies in his comment on Vritzky, the Minister of the Interior. Of him the writer says: 'Altho a Jew himself, he takes the greatest possible pleasure in persecuting the Jews. He denied them the right to celebrate the Passover last year—a thing the Czar never did.'
>
> "This New York business man evidently knows the Jews, both of Russia and America. Knowing them, and understanding the principles and aims of the Bolsheviki, he clearly differentiates between the Bolshevik type and the others. He says:
>
> "'Russia, like every other country, has its honorable and able bankers, lawyers, jurists, philanthropists, socialists, students, and business men. There is not a single man of character that I met during my stay that had anything in common with the Bolsheviki. This includes most emphatically the Jews. For this régime this outcast organization enlisted not a single one of the great numbers of educated and talented Jews in the Empire.'
>
> "And, unlike most writers on the subject, he makes certain not to leave a false impression regarding the Russian Jews on the minds of his readers. He concludes his article with this emphatic paragraph:
>
> "'From what I have said above, the reader may perhaps gather the idea that the Bolshevik movement represents the opinion of the Jewish race in Russia. Nothing would be further from the truth. Ninety-five per cent. of the Jews are bitterly opposed to the Bolsheviki and all their works. It so happens that the Jews are, on the average, the best educated and politically the most conscious group in Russia. Naturally a large percentage of the leaders of any political movement—in a Russia free to express itself—would be Jews. But the Jews of Bolshevism are a small group, and wholly misrepresentative of the great body of their racial brothers.'"

From England a statement on the authority of Kerensky, interviewed by *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), is regarded by the present writer as "even more authoritative and unquestionable." Jews are claimed as no worse, even if no better, than Letts, Poles, or others who direct Russian affairs from the Smolny Institute. "A Bolshevik is a Bolshevik, no matter what his origin." Kerensky's reply is:

> "Yes, I am sorry to say that many Bolshevik chiefs are Jews; unfortunately so for the Jewish people. But, on the other hand, 99 per cent. of the Russian Jews are against the Bolsheviki, and during the whole of the revolution the Jewish intellectuals and the Jewish masses of all non-Russian races were the most faithful supporters of the Revolution, with which they were closely linked, as well as with the general interests of the country. And altho numerous Jews are to be found among the Bolshevik leaders, they are renegades, most of whom had emigrated, had lost every contact with Russia, and were no longer representative of Russian Jewry. The same can be said of the Bolshevik Letts, Poles, etc. They all have become cosmopolitans, no longer professing specifically Russian feelings and ideas."

Speaking of the part the Jews played in the revolution, Kerensky is said to have paid a high compliment both to the Jewish intellectuals and the Jewish masses, saying:

> "When, in the first days of the revolution, I was Minister of Justice, I decreed the full emancipation of the Jews, thus granting them the same rights as to all the other citizens of the state. The Jewish masses at once realized that their fate was now indissolubly bound up with the revolution, and that they had to help it with all their power. They know, indeed, from experience that anarchy, upheavals, political troubles, etc., invariably had the result of provoking pogroms and persecution of the Jews.
>
> "Besides, the intellectuals and the Jewish working classes were always ardent adherents of the revolutionaries, the Socialists, and the Liberals. During the revolution the Jews everywhere worked together with the parties who had coalesced to organize and support the Provisional Government. The Jewish bankers, firms, 'workers' unions, the Bund—they were all for national defense and for cooperation with the moderate *bourgeois* elements in the upbuilding of the new state.
>
> "Something more. For the sake of the common cause and in order not to weaken the national unity and the solidarity of the people, they never prest the specific Jewish questions. They preferred to wait until the return of more normal times. The Jewish leaders never wished of their own will to take a prominent part in the government, as they feared that if they assumed responsible positions at once it might rouse the anger of the masses and supply the anti-Semites with an excuse for recommencing an internal struggle.
>
> "I am glad to express the opinion that throughout the revolution the Jews remained, and still remain, faithful to the revolutionary principles and to the integral safeguarding of Russia's interests."

Kerensky holds an opinion described by *The Chronicle* as one "so often exprest by those who know the Russian people," that "the anti-Semitism which raged in Russia, and the outbreak of which is now once more threatened," comes "from the top," that is, "previous to the revolution from the czaristic crowd, and now from the Bolshevik renegades." He is further quoted:

> "I am of opinion that there is no ill-feeling between the Russians and the Jews of Russia. My friends, Jews and Christians, and I, were amazed in the first period of the revolution to find that anti-Semitism had completely disappeared, and that there were no traces of it in the masses of the people or even in the Army. I consider it is a criminal act on the part of the Bolsheviki and the renegade Jews who are responsible for the present state of terror in Russia, to have again fostered, by their attitude, the anti-Semitic movement, especially in the Ukraine and in South Russia, where it is acquiring a tremendous force."

What will happen after the exit of the Bolsheviki is thus predicted:

> "If the present crisis in Russia ends with the victory of the liberal and democratic elements, and with the triumph of the healthy ideas of the Republic and the first revolution, we will soon reestablish normal conditions of life by action of all the progressive parties and the measures of the Government. Thus the anti-Semitic movement will lose its strength automatically.
>
> "I trust that then it will not be difficult to reestablish the position which Russian Jewry occupied in the first days of the revolution. But if the crisis concludes with the rebirth of the semiabsolutist régime, which will have to gain the sympathy and the support of the masses by sheer demagogy, this demagogy will have to draw its strength from the struggle with, and agitation against, all the non-Russian elements, and, in the first place, the Jews."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

CHRISTMAS—A TIME FOR FOOD SERVICE

"PEACE ON EARTH, good will toward men."

Never was there any phrase more full of the true Christmas spirit. And not within the memory of any living person has there been a Christmas when this phrase meant so much. The first three words need no comment; after the last four years of blackness and horror, the mere fact of peace means more than any words can put into it.

But "good will toward men" hints not only the spirit for every Christmas, but in particular for this. This is a time for reconstruction, and reconstruction of every sort must be based upon a foundation of good will.

Have you ever stopt to think that, under almost every sort of condition, food is a foremost expression of good will? From the day of a child's birth till it has reached an independent age the parents' chief solicitude is to see that their child is provided with plenty of the right sort of food. In any charitable attempt to befriend the poor or needy, the first effort of all is to feed them. Food makes for friendliness and the achievement of common aims; whether a man feeds a convention of strangers or the guest in his home, he strengthens existing bonds of mutual interest.

FOOD FIRST OF ALL—It is always so, in every affair and relationship of one member of the human race to another. Hunger—national or individual—leads to suffering, crime, injustice, discord, death. Food brings health, normality, the ability to work and plan—in short, *all the qualities most needed to-day by the stricken peoples of the world.*

Belgians, Servians, Roumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, and others look to America for food. They must have food, more than 75,000,000 of them, if they are to bring back their national life to normal, and later develop in a spirit of harmony and energy.

No one can deny that our feeling toward these peoples is one of intensest good will. In other words, we are filled with the genuine *Christmas spirit* for them. What better way for this spirit of good will to take shape than in the sustained determination to send them food—and then to send it.

SPREADING THE MESSAGE—Nor is the occasion one for mere individual saving and sacrifice. There must be missionary work, a spreading abroad of such thoughts and actions of good will. All who in the course of their every-day lives and work come into contact with masses of other people must teach the lesson that good will toward stricken peoples may be exprest first of all by giving them enough to eat.

"Food for the Needy Nations!"—There is a Christmas motto to help along such a Christmas Crusade—a crusade which must never let up while there are hungry ones to feed and this country has food to send.

There are many people who can, and should, help in making others understand that this year Christmas good will—extended indefinitely—will save millions from starvation.

STORES—The retail merchant, whose work of necessity brings thousands upon thousands to his stores, is able to spread the message. He can reach four classes: his employees, his customers, the mere passer-by, and those who read his advertisements. His employees can be instructed, in regard to the international food situation and the means this country must take to meet it, by personal talks and by actual demonstration of conservation methods. Such demonstrations can also be conducted for the benefit of customers. Moreover, a slip containing some pointed food message may be included in packages and in monthly bills. The passer-by, whether he enters the store or not, may be reached by window displays and by food-conservation signs upon the outside of the building or upon delivery wagons. Finally, in many printed advertisements it will be found feasible to include some bit of information upon the food needs of the world. All such methods have in the past been used successfully. The problem to-day is not so much one of devising new means to enlighten the people as it is to inform them how food problems have broadened. Any information which the merchant needs he can get from his State Merchant Representative of the Food Administration. Nowadays all this should not be taken by the merchant merely as a passing side-issue, but as a vital responsibility which will in the end favorably effect the economic stability of the entire world.

LIBRARIES—The Public Library is another channel of approach by which people have been and may be successfully reached. Every library should have a bulletin-board especially devoted to notes on food conservation. Maps, charts, and pictures illustrating food-production and food needs ought to be prominently displayed. All material relating to local food-production and local food industries as well as works on commercial geography, economics, and agriculture should be readily accessible to all users of the library. And especial attention should be paid to simplifying the food situation of the world so that it can be easily grasped by children. Throughout past months public libraries have done much to promote food conservation throughout the country, but beginning this Christmas they should press the work with redoubled vigor.

SCHOOLS—And finally, through the schools and teachers of this country, the spirit of this Christmas Crusade which has been mentioned may be developed.

The food needs of the world and the efforts which we as a nation must make to supply them may be fully explained in the class-rooms of every grade, and yet so mingled and interwoven with the regular lesson as in no way to interfere with it. For instance, in history special attention may be paid to food conditions during and after other wars. In mathematics problems may be arranged using and driving home all sorts of food statistics. In geography special attention may be paid to the foods which are raised in various parts of the world and the routes by which these foods may be transported to stricken Europe. And the same principle of teaching holds good for other branches of study. Blackboard work may concern itself not merely with maps, but with exercises which utilize some food slogan. Many schools have already conducted competitions in the drawing of food-posters.

Outside of the regular classroom exercises, when the whole school is assembled compositions may be read or short speeches delivered upon foreign food problems and our duty toward solving them. It may even be found possible to arrange tableaux expressing the same great message.

And in addition to all these indirect methods the teacher may well dwell directly at frequent intervals upon food problems caused by the great war, and upon how it is the duty of this nation to help.

The ingenuity of the individual teacher will suggest methods of linking up our need to feed the world alongside of the undying spirit of Christmas "good will."

ALL CAN HELP—Many other groups besides those mentioned can, this Christmas, fulfil the high mission of spreading broadcast the knowledge that when people speak glibly of "reconstruction" which this country must undertake, that should mean first of all sending food to those who are hungry. The speed with which Europe can regain her equilibrium after the upset of war depends at bottom upon proper nourishment. Until that nourishment is attained, neither business, government, nor social order has a chance to regain normality.

Everything depends upon how well America responds—upon whether the Christmas spirit of good will becomes the every-day spirit.

FREE
Guide to More Tire Mileage

This Home Repair Guide Free

To Every Tire User

No matter what kind of tires you use, send your address and we will mail you, without cost, one copy of this valuable new repair guide.

Now that tires are costly and hard to get, it is more important than ever that you watch for cuts in your tires and prevent serious and expensive repairs. "Guide to More Tire Mileage" tells just what you've always wanted to know about these minor troubles.

Read About

Inner tubes Valves Street car track wear
Small inside fabric breaks Under-inflation

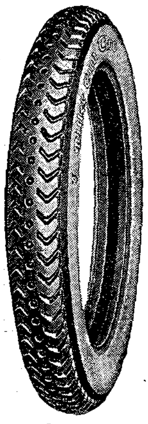
How to Fix

Tube punctures Rut-worn casings
Rim-cuts Blowouts Plain cuts
Bad alignment Misapplication of chains
Tread patches, etc.

Many Illustrations Shown

These and many other causes of tire wear are illustrated in halftone reproductions of actual worn tires. This valuable book is free to you regardless of what kind of tires you use. Don't wait. Send your address while these books last.

Miller
GEARED-TO-THE ROAD
UNIFORM MILEAGE
Tires



In Tireland the Miller Cords are ranked the phenomenal tires. They gained this prized position by introducing Uniform Mileage and also the tread that is Geared-to-the-Road. These tires wear alike under like conditions because of their uniform handwork. They are oversize and elastic, and give and take as they roll along, thus neutralizing road shocks. No motoring sensation is comparable to riding on Miller Uniform Cord Tires. And no tires cost you less per mile.

The Miller Rubber Company
Dept. A88 Akron, Ohio

When having Tires and Tubes repaired by others request the use of Miller Repair Materials and you are sure of a longer-lasting job. (213)

CURRENT POETRY

THAT industrious anthologist, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, has collected in the Boston *Transcript* "the pæan of the American poets" on Victory and Peace, and a very representative gathering it is. All the great leaders of the Allies have their praises sung, and from this section we select a tribute to our own leader overseas:

TO GENERAL PERSHING

By Amelia Josephine Burr

You led our sons across the haunted flood
  Into the Canaan of their high desire—
No milk and honey there, but tears and blood
  Flowed where the hosts of evil trod in fire
And left a worse than desert where they passed,
  Your eyes were clear to see the snares that lay
Before those boyish feet that marched so fast—
  Your heart and hands were strong to clean the way.
Charged with great cares, your soul did not forget
  The anxious women here across the sea.
As might a father for his own, you met
  And fought an older foe than Germany.
Now, now at last, back from the silenced guns,
Crowned by our blessings you shall lead our sons!

Corinne Roosevelt Robinson sings of the impossibility of "peace without victory":

TO PEACE, WITH VICTORY

By Corinne Roosevelt Robinson

I could not welcome you, O longed-for Peace,
Unless your coming had been heralded
By victory! The legions who have bled
Had elsewise died in vain for our release.

But now that you come sternly, let me kneel
And pay my tribute to the myriad dead,
Who counted not the blood that they have shed
Against the goal their valor shall reveal.

Ah! what had been the shame, had all the stars
And stripes of our brave flag drooped still unfurled,
When the fair freedom of the weary world
Hung in the balance. Welcome then the scars!

Welcome the sacrifice! With lifted head
Our nation greets dear Peace as honor's right;
And ye the Brave, the Fallen in the fight,
Had ye not perished, then were honor dead!

Here is a fine poem of sober victory:

THE NEW VICTORY

By Margaret Widdemer

Victory comes:
Not hard and laughing as she came of yore,
Her scarlet arms heaped high with spoils of war;
Her slaves, to beating drums,
Low-bent and bearing gifts. . . .
The black cloud lifts,
And, lifting our long-weary eyes to see,
There dawns upon our sight,
Majestic, crowned with light,
Stern and so quiet—she must keep her strength
To build at weary length,
Over again, our scarred and shattered world—
This, then, ah, this is she,
Our graver Victory.

She follows down the furrows
War-turned across the world,
Where still the spent shell burrows,
Where the black shot was hurled,
And sows the wheat and corn.
The world, from anguish born
Again from its old grief,
Looks up, athirst
And hungering,
Daring to dream again
Of flowers unhurt, and unstained rain
And love and spring:

Knowing that she shall build each place accurst
Into a thing that may some day again
Be our once land of comfort and delight,
Of ease and mockery . . .
Even forgetfulness:
Even the gift to bless.

Victory paces slowly through the lands:
No lash is in her hands,
She builds herself no triumph-arch for cover,

Grape-Nuts

helps many a child along the road to sturdy health.

This food is made of whole grain, is appetizing and easily digested. It is rich in cereal sugar, and answers childhood's call for something sweet—at any time of day, and with perfect surety of satisfaction.

The Sugar in

Grape-Nuts

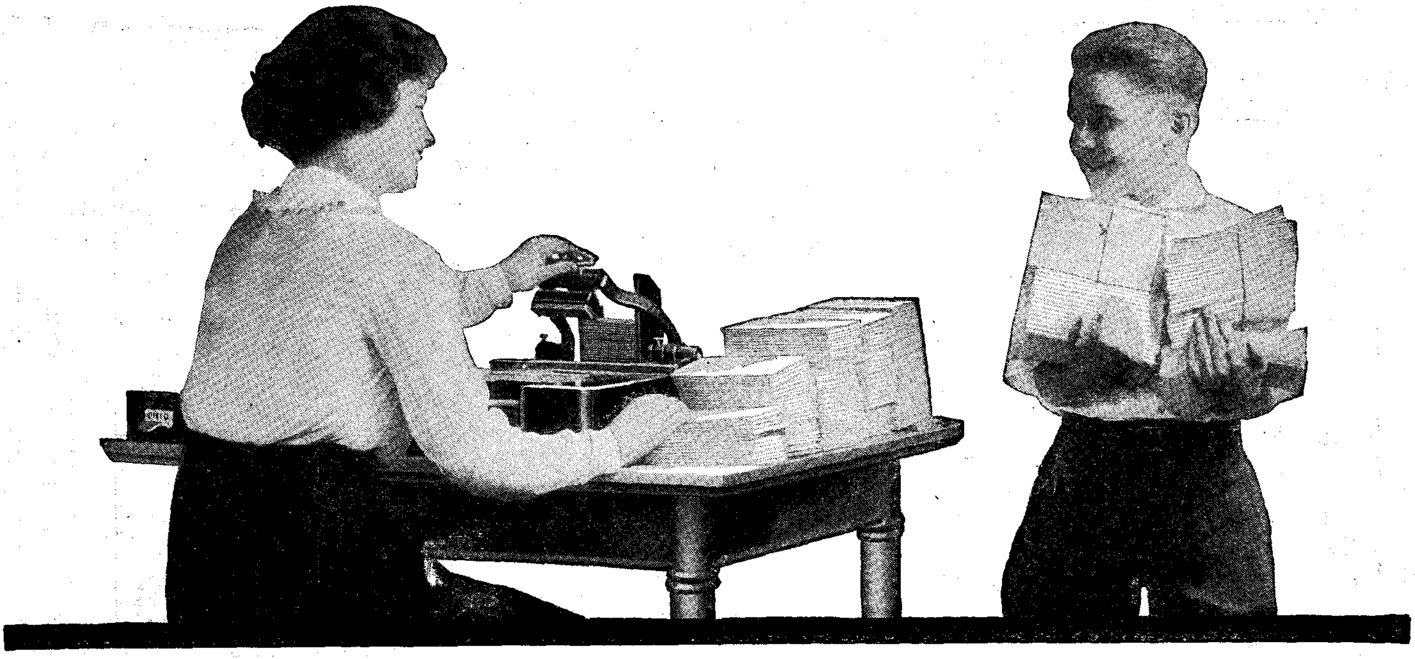
is not added, but is self-developed in the making by processing of the wheat and barley from which the food is made.

Grape-Nuts has been a favorite food with children, as well as adults, for many years. And its success as a builder of growth and strength is so apparent under trial, that once used it continues as a stand-by food of the family.

Naturally sweet, Grape-Nuts requires no sugar; it is fully cooked, and there is not a particle of waste—very important considerations these days.

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"



Peace Forces Aggressive Selling Methods

WAR orders came easily. But peace orders will require intensive selling effort. Competition will be keen. Smaller profits will necessitate quicker turnovers. Speed and economy in selling your goods will be imperative!

To regain the markets you may have lost during the war—to find new customers—to back your salesmen to the limit—you need a complete up-to-date mailing list. And to make the most effective use of your list you need the Addressograph.

The Addressograph makes direct advertising profitable and easy. Without "showing your hand" to your competitor you can shoot straight-to-the-mark — quickly mail letters and circulars that pull results.

The Addressograph addresses circulars while they are timely—before they lose their "punch"—fills in letters exactly like typewriting, but 15 times faster. It saves time and money—insures accuracy in writing names on any or all of the forms listed to the right.

FREE TRIAL

Let us prove the saving on your own work. Our representative will call with a $60 Ribbon Print Hand Addressograph. He will demonstrate it at your desk. If desired, he will leave it for FREE TRIAL. **Just mail the coupon.**

Hand, foot lever or motor models for speedily printing (THRU RIBBON) typewritten names, addresses, and other data on

➜ Changes in Prices
Circulars
Letters to "Fill In"
Envelopes
Statements
Pay Forms
Shop Orders
Route Sheets
Record Sheets
Dividend Forms
Checks
Inventory Records
Wrappers
Labels
Tags, Etc.

Addressograph

TRADE MARK

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Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	Paints, Pigments, Acids & Chemicals
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No common marble toy—
She is too great for joy.
She who upbuilds
Each little shattered home
And brings men back to it: and lover gives to lover;
And to the shattered soul its faith again,
And to the world continuance of God—
How should our praise for her
In high crowned buildings stand—oh, how be pent
In built or written thing?
The stable world itself is her great monument!

Next a vision of the league of nations:

THE WAR AT HOME

By Private Willard Wattles

God of our fathers, with bowed heads we come
In this glad hour when the unscathed rejoices,
Strike Thou each little boaster awed and dumb
Before the flame of Pentecostal voices.
Our youth has stormed the hosts of hell and won;
Yet we who pay the price of their oblation
Know that the greater war is just begun
Which makes humanity the nations' Nation.

Here is an admirable poem in the newer style which gives us a vivid picture of the boys marching home:

AMERICA'S HOME-COMING

By Archie Austin Coates

Tramp, tramp of men,
Men of the East and West,
Men of the North and South,
From Maine and New Mexico,
(They had said we were dead at heart!)

Tramp, tramp of men
Back from the pits of France,
Back from the shambled towns—
Out of the rain of blood.
Rumble and lunge of guns
Blundering down the ways,
Sounding in avenues,
Guns that had dragged the roads
Of France of the million scars,
Sloughing and slipping—and sucking through the mud,
Straining on their chains
With the crashing trucks. . . .
Guns triumphant from France,
Sullen and grim—long stilled.
Men pouring back from France. . . .
(They had said we were cravens all!)

Tramp, tramp of men. . . .
Men—and more of them after!
Back to the Western woods,
Back to New Hampshire hills;
Southerners, Georgia-bred,
Soft in their speech and eyes,
Coming—coming—and coming—
Men, and more of them after!
Men that Manhattan gave—
Men from Chicago and Butte,
Men coming back to their desks
But nevermore blind to the stars. . . .
Men of blood and dreams,
Men of purpose and pride.

The march of a million men,
And a million more of them after!
Flooding the Eastern coast
Is American vision and strength,
Tanned from the suns of the steppes,
Ruddy cheeks from Verdun,
Muscles made at Mihiel . . .
(And they'd said we were soft from gold!)

Tramp, tramp of men,
Men and the smell of men,
Swinging shoulders of men,
The sun on their bayonets,
Sun on their flags . . . and scars!
Songs and the laughs of men,
Thoughtful eyes of men
And the crude, broad jests of the male.

Tramp, tramp of men
Fresh from the Flemish hell,
Hot racing blood from the West,
Red with the flame of Youth,
Red with success and joy.

Glory, America men,
America's heart full of song;
America's head in the stars!
America's thundering force
Wreathed and victorious, grand!
And they said we were dead of soul!

Louis Untermeyer has a word to say of what the boys must face on their return:

RETURN OF THE SOLDIER

By Louis Untermeyer

The last flash . . . and the hideous attack
Dies like the wisp of storm-discouraged flame;
And so on these battered heroes will come back
The same, yet not the same.

They who have bandied words in No Man's Land
Will never be the old and abject crowd.
They will not grovel and they will not stand
What used to keep them cowed.

They will be dumb no longer, they will speak
In tones they learned beneath a blood-red sun;
A constant menace to the cowardly meek
And to all wars but one.

Strengthened to fight what all the world abhors,
Hypocrisy and squalor and disease,
They will attain, even through war on wars,
What they had lost in peace.

Finally we have one of Vachel Lindsay's characteristically ecstatic chants:

SEW THE FLAGS TOGETHER

By Vachel Lindsay

Great wave of youth, ere you be spent,
Sweep over every monument
Of caste, smash every high imperial wall
That stands against the new World State,
And overwhelms each ravening hate,
And heal, and make blood-brothers of us all.
Nor let your clamor cease
Till ballots conquer guns.
Drum on for the world's peace
Till the Tory power is gone.
Envenomed lame old age
Is not our heritage,
But springtime's vast release, and flaming dawn.

Peasants, rise in splendor
And your accounting render,
Ere the lords unnerve your hand!
Sew the flags together.
Do not tear them down.
Hurl the worlds together.
Dethrone the wallowing monster
And the clown.
Resolving only that shall grow
In Balkan furrow, Chinese row,
That blooms, and is perpetually young,
That only be held bright and clear
That brings heart-wisdom year by year
And puts this thrilling word upon the tongue:
"The United States of Europe, Asia, and the World."

"Youth will be served," now let us cry.
Hurl the referendum.
Your fathers, five long years ago,
Resolved to strike, too late.
Now
Sun-crowned crowds
Innumerable,
Of boys and girls
Imperial,
With your patchwork flag of brotherhood
On high,
With every silk
In one flower-banner whirled—
Rise,
Citizens of one tremendous state,
The United States of Europe, Asia, and the World.

The dawn is rose-drest and impearled.
The guards of privilege are spent.
The blood-fed captains nod.
So Saxon, Slav, French, German,
Rise,
Yankee, Chinese, Japanese,
All the lands, all the seas,
With the blazing rainbow flag unfurled,
Rise,
Rise,
Take the sick dragons by surprize,
Highly establish,
In the name of God,
The United States of Europe, Asia, and the World.

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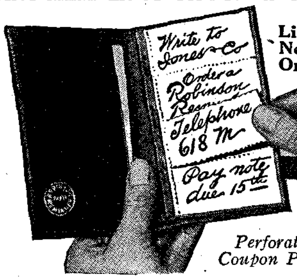

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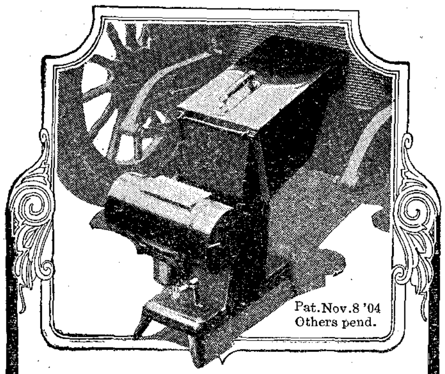

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Keeps your motor warm—your garage comfortable—regardless of temperature. *Fits any car.* Is light and portable. Prevents cracked radiators and water jackets; assists lubrication, saving wear on motor. Burns kerosene; 36 hours with one filling; capacity, 1½ gallons.

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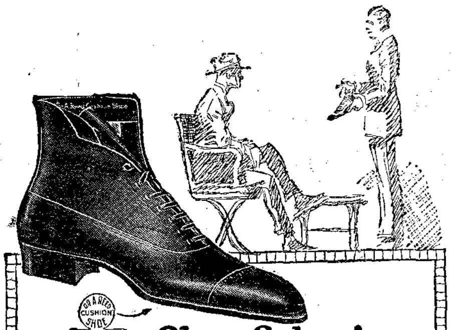

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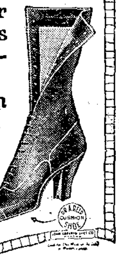


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

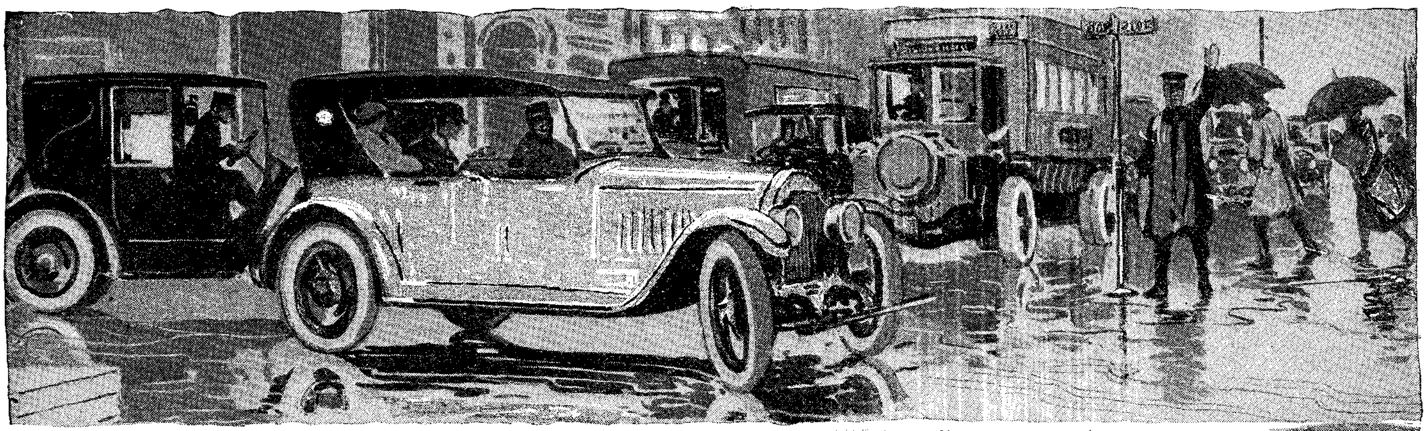
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NAVAL SURRENDER

THE annals of naval warfare hold no parallel to the recent surrender of the German Fleet. Germany groveled in the sunny mist of the North Sea, cabled the New York *World* correspondent, when, "cringing like a dog with tail down, she surrendered her future on the water." With amazed contempt the personnel of the British Grand Fleet looked at the men they were compelled to meet, not in the glorious uncertainty of battle, but by appointment.

"You understand we are driven to this," said the German Admiral to Admiral Beatty. "There is no child-life left in Germany. All are dying of hunger. We ask you to accept the full crews instead of only half the personnel. We can not feed them, and we dread more trouble." This amazing request was refused by Admiral Beatty, whereupon the German commander produced a document for the British Admiral to sign, which stipulated that the German crews would not be ill-treated.

"Tell them they are coming to England; that will be enough," Beatty replied as he tore up the document. And then the bloodless Trafalgar began, ending in the German ships "being fast bound in misery and iron in British waters—the tragic semblance of a navy which lost its soul," as the New York *Sun* correspondent observed before giving the following description of the memorable events:

> It was generally known that under the terms of the armistice the German ships were unarmed and manned only by navigating crews, but the Navy did not believe in taking chances. Treachery was not expected, but all was ready to blow the German ships out of the water should any trick be attempted.
>
> On the preceding night the Grand Fleet lay at its moorings in the Firth of Forth. Above the bridge were the battle-ships, destroyers, and submarines. Conspicuous among them was the French armored cruiser *Admiral Aube*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Grassel, which, with two destroyers, represented the French Navy in the final act of the great drama.
>
> Below the bridge were battle-ships, battle-cruisers, and light cruisers.
>
> Again a prominent place was taken by the ships of a partner nation in the struggle. The *New York*, flag-ship of Admiral Rodman, with Admiral Sims and his staff aboard, and the *Florida*, *Wyoming*, and *Arkansas*.
>
> *Canada* was above the bridge with the first battle squadron and *Australia*. *New Zealand* was below with the second battle-cruiser squadron. Throughout the night the flag-ship was in touch by wireless with the German Fleet, noting its progress to the place of rendezvous.
>
> At two o'clock in the morning the fleet was reported seventy miles out. The German envoys who came from Königsberg stated their fleet would be unable to steam more than twelve knots an hour, and that that would be speed enough for punctuality. A few minutes before four o'clock the first battle squadron, led by the *Revenge*, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Madden, began to move. The fog had lifted after five days and the lower air was clear. Clouds hid the moon and stars and made the night dark.
>
> Silently in the darkness ship followed ship down to the open sea, an ominous and awe-inspiring procession, the black shapes of each indistinctly silhouetted against a sky canopied by a smudge of smoke. The *Queen Elizabeth* took her place at the rear end of the line. At daybreak the Grand Fleet was at sea, and in the gray morning mist the squadrons took their position in two columns, each a single line. The two lines moved toward the on-coming enemy. Half-past eight came, and with it a report that the German Fleet had been sighted by our destroyers.
>
> An hour passed, and the rising sun began to tinge the sky with gold. Presently, four or five miles away on the starboard bow, there came into view a sausage balloon towed by the *Cardiff*. First there was a mere faint speck of gray mist with a slight smoke-trail stretching out below it. Then behind the *Cardiff* there emerged from the murk the first of the German ships.
>
> At the three miles range they appeared to be little more than slowly moving silhouettes coming abreast. The British Fleet turned by squadrons sixteen points outward, wheeling back on its own track and retaining positions on both sides of the Germans to escort them to the anchorage.
>
> Between the lines came the Germans, led by the *Cardiff* and looking like a school of leviathans led by a minnow. Over them flew a British naval airship. First came the battle-cruisers headed by the *Seydlitz*, a ship which carries the scars of the Dogger Bank battle of January, 1915. The *Moltke* and *Hindenburg* followed and then the *Derflinger*, which also was badly battered in the Dogger Bank engagement, and finally the *Von der Taan*, which, according to report, suffered heavily in the naval air-raid at Cuxhaven.
>
> The other heavy ships of the Grand Fleet had left the flag-ship well behind when the German and British destroyers came out of the mist. In ordered array flotilla after flotilla moved across the sea, the Germans completely encased by the British. So vast was the area they covered that both the head and rear of the columns stretched away into the haze and were lost to sight. The eye could not count them. They were themselves a tremendous armada.
>
> All this time the great captive fleet, guarded by the fleet which encircled it, was moving slowly at an almost funeral pace, certainly not the twelve knots stipulated by Admiral Meurer, toward the anchorage appointed for the Germans off May Island, a rocky island which stands in the middle of the Firth of Forth and some miles to the eastward of the bridge. Presently, as the German ships came to rest, it was seen that on every side of them were their British warders. Then the main body of the Grand Fleet made its way back to the stations from which it had started early in the morning.
>
> A description of the surrender will not convey to the mind any conception of the scene, but it must be placed on permanent record, for it indicates the disposition of hostile fleets such as never had been seen before and will in all likelihood never be seen again. Operations were perfect both in organization and execution. From a purely spectacular point of view the pageant was robbed of some of its splendor by the low mist which blurred all outlines and refused to yield to the cold brilliance of the sunshine, but the significance of the



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Vacuum Cup Tires are sold at approximately the cost of ordinary 3,500 mile tires and at much less than any other make carrying equal mileage surety.

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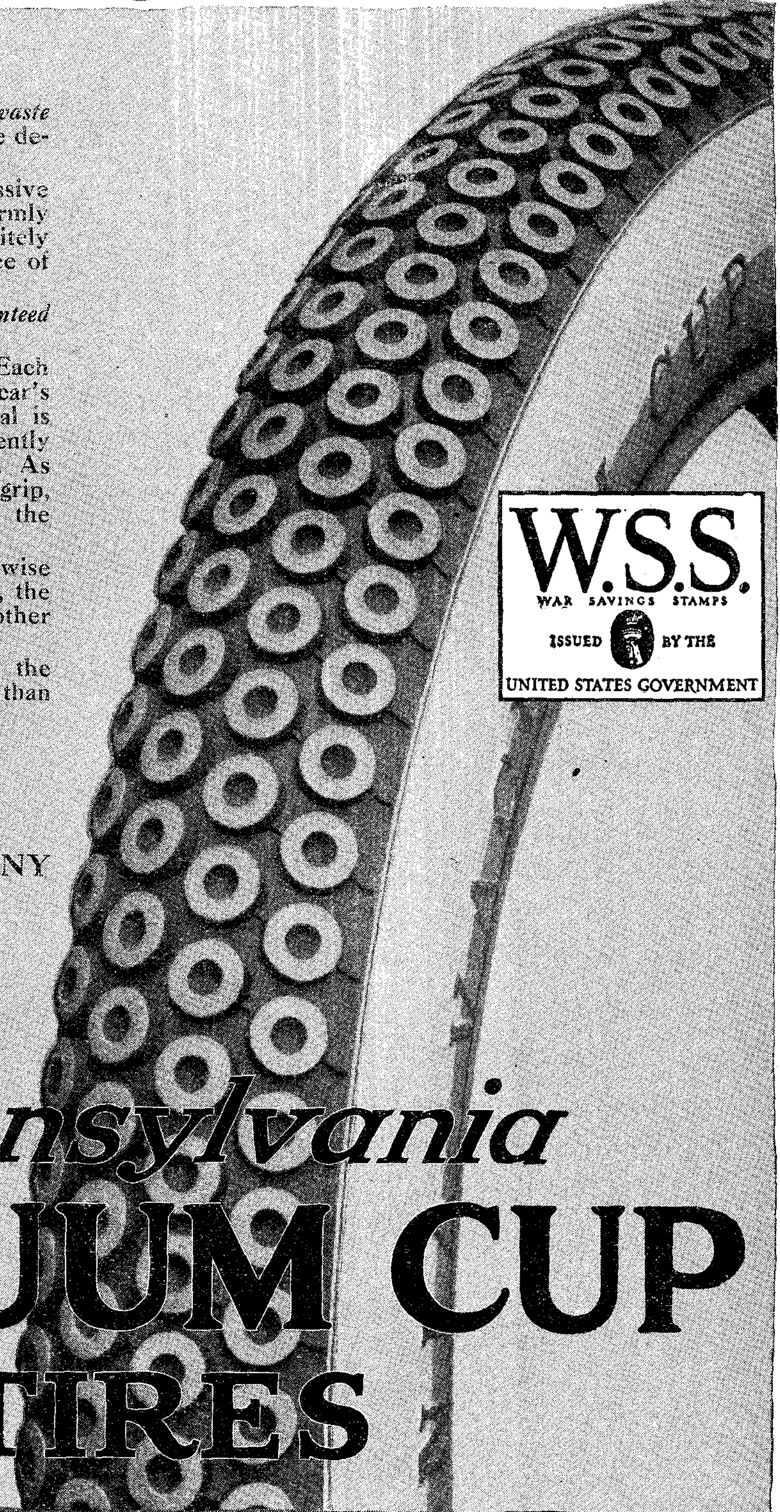

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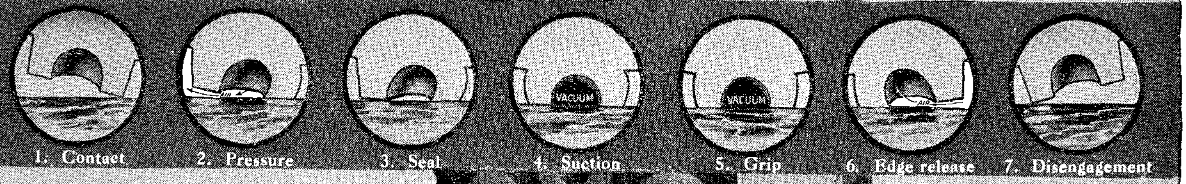

HEINZ

Fig Pudding

One of the
57

HEINZ Fig Pudding is a new dessert that will always be remembered with delight once it has been tasted. The fig itself is a delicious fruit, especially well adapted to the making of confections that are rich, yet light and wholesome, and "pudding" is a synonym for all that is toothsome in desserts.

The name "Heinz" insures right preparation and is your full guaranty that all the qualities suggested by the word "pudding" have been realized to the utmost in this supreme delicacy.

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Mince Meat and Plum Pudding

Mince pie is, as it should be, the foremost American dessert when it is made with Heinz delicious Mince Meat. Sold only in glass and tins—never in bulk.

Some people have Heinz Plum Pudding only at holiday time, but it should be served oftener, it is so wholesome and so delicious.

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

meeting and the procession was more important than its appearance.

Men in uniform watching the German ships come into view vied with one another in identifying them one by one, sometimes with the aid of books and silhouettes, but underneath the momentary excitement of determining whether this ship was the *Hindenburg* or the *Derflinger*, there was deep satisfaction that the tedious task of the Navy had been fulfilled.

As the *Queen Elizabeth* steamed along the lines she was cheered again and again by the men who crowded the decks of the ships she led. The day came to a peculiarly fitting close. An hour before noon the Commander-in-Chief issued the following signal to the fleet. It was received beyond doubt by the Germans: "The German flag will be hauled down at sunset to-day. It will not be hoisted again without permission."

The German ships were flying the German naval flag at the main top. At four o'clock all hands on the *Queen Elizabeth* were piped aft. They had assembled and were waiting perhaps for a speech, when suddenly the bugle rang out, "Making sunset!" Instantly all turned to the flag and saluted. The next minute cheers for the Commander-in-Chief were called for and given with deafening heartiness. Admiral Beatty acknowledged the tribute with "Thank you," adding, "I always told you they would have to come out."

Then the ship's company went back to their duties. Meantime the Germans in seventy-one ships which lay out of sight in the mist had undergone the mortification of seeing their flag hauled down, perhaps never to be hoisted again.

HOW THE MEUSE WAS CROSSED BY AMERICANS

THE American crossing of the River Meuse, writes an Associated Press correspondent, will go down in history as a great deed of valor, and the troops who accomplished it will rank as heroes. The work, indeed, was a strategic move of unusual daring. It involved the forcing of a way over the 160-foot river, a half-mile-wide stretch of mud, and a 60-foot canal in the face of a tremendous enemy fire. It also involved swimming by those who knew how and the pulling of others over on ropes. The operation is thus described:

The order to cross the canal came at mid-afternoon Monday. The troops received their grim instructions under a sun which was shining for the first time in days. The men knew almost as well as their commanders the difficulty of the task and realized how well-nigh impossible its accomplishment would be. Yet they never doubted or hesitated.

The orders were to send over one brigade first, and if it failed to send another, and others one after the other if this became necessary. It was with dash that the Americans tackled the problem. Theoretically they had the choice of crossings anywhere for five miles. Actually they were limited to one point, where two-thirds of a mile of mud lay between the river itself and the canal that roughly parallels the river.

The Germans were too firmly entrenched at all other spots. They had not protected themselves with trenches here

Now For Home Service.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON have a message for druggists. We wish it could be told personally to every druggist. As this is not practical, we are publishing it.

When war was declared, the Government called upon Johnson & Johnson to furnish enormous supplies of surgical dressings for first-aid stations and hospital units.

Since then, hundreds of millions of bandages have been made; thousands of tons of cotton have been used; miles of adhesive plaster have been spread; an army of loyal workers have kept our vast laboratories in operation day and night. It was our great privilege to serve our country to the full extent of our resources.

These war-winning orders necessarily took precedence over the great public demand, and, consequently, there may have been times when customers could not make their usual purchases of Johnson & Johnson Red Cross products.

We appreciate the patriotic, whole-hearted support given by the druggists during such periods in telling customers that our products were "on active service."

Normal conditions are not yet fully re-established. But adequate Johnson & Johnson supplies are filling the regular channels, to reach the public through the service of the druggist.

The druggist renders, ordinarily, an invaluable service to his community. In these times of readjustment we are confident the public will take advantage of it all the more.

Today, as in the past, Johnson & Johnson quality is the standard, and values are greater than they have ever been.

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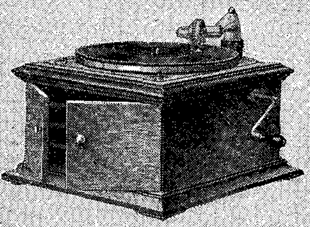
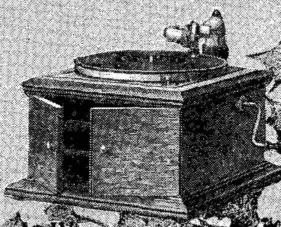
New Brunswick New Jersey, U. S. A.

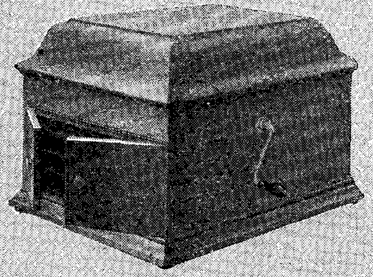
Makers of Surgical Dressings, Gauze, Absorbent Cotton, Bandages, Toilet and Baby Powder, Medicated Soaps, Plasters, Zonas Adhesive Plaster, Synol Soap, Lister's Fumigator, Dental Floss, and other Red Cross products for use in hospital and home



Victrola VI
Mahogany or oak



Victrola IV
Oak



Victrola VIII
Oak

Will there
in your home

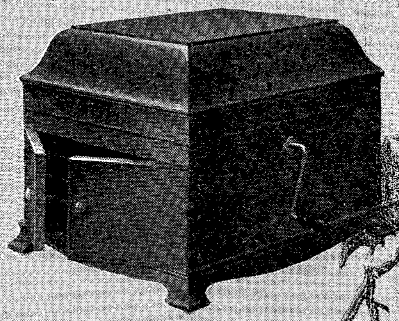
ITS USEFULNESS—ITS
for it brings the mi

Christmas morning with a Victrola in your l Here are Caruso, Alda, Braslau, de Gogorza, De Farrar, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Homer, Mar McCormack, Melba, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Whitehill, Witherspoon, and other great vocalists t for you.

Another moment and in come Elman, Jascha H Kreisler, Paderewski, Powell, Zimbalist, and other f instrumentalists to play for you. Then there follo Boston Symphony Orchestra, Philadelphia Orc Sousa's Band, Pryor's Band, Conway's Band, Herbert's Orchestra, and other celebrated musical o zations to entertain you. And you have, too, Harry L

Important Notice. Victor Reco nized in the processes of manufactu

"Victrola" is the Regis designati



Victrola IX
Mahogany or oak

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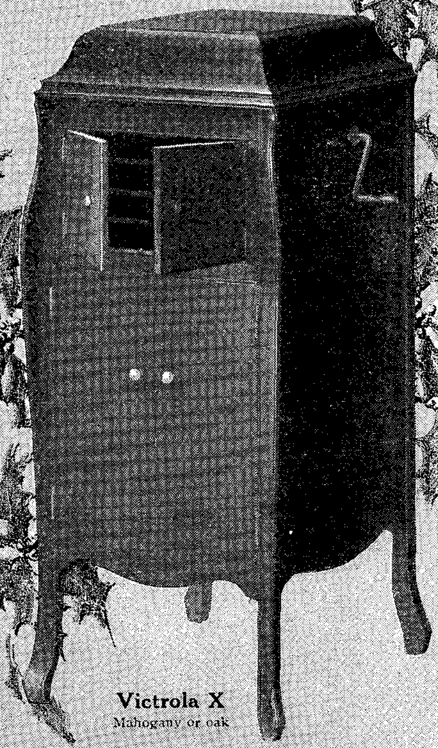
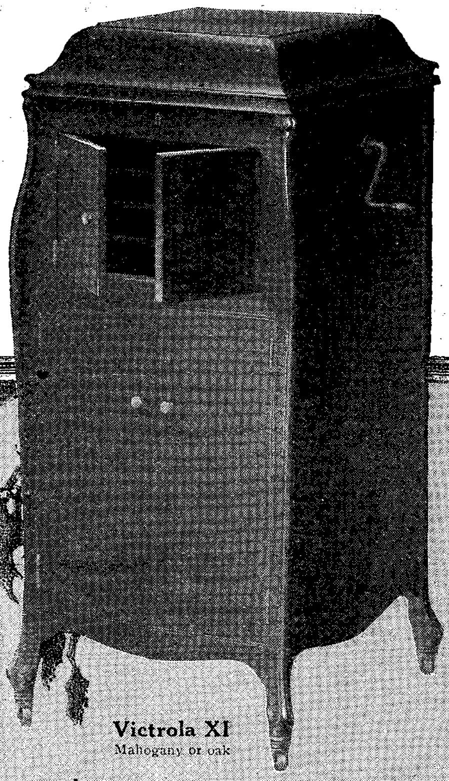


Victrola X
Mahogany or oak



Victrola XI
Mahogany or oak

a Victrola
s Christmas?

CE—is beyond computation
music into your home

ırion Harris, Raymond Hitchcock, and other comedy eadliners'' to cheer you with their merry music and wit.

Such a Christmas as that will be! And every home ı have this superb entertainment on Christmas day and ry day, for all these great artists make records for the :trola exclusively.

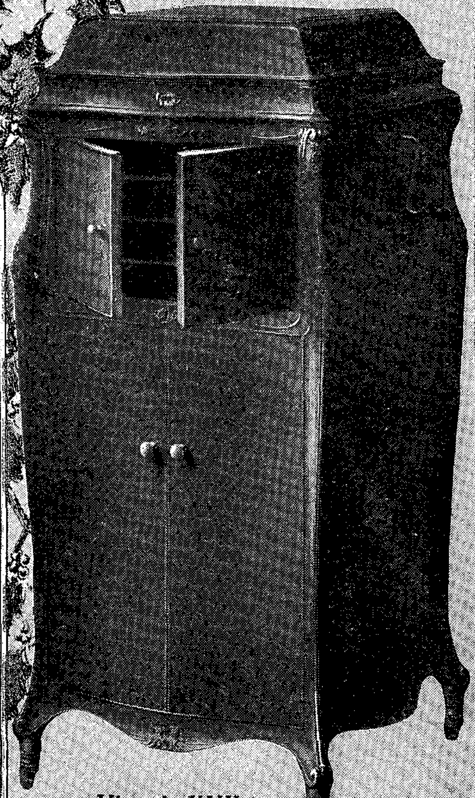
There's a style Victrola suited to every home—to your ne. Select it at your Victor dealer's today.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month



Victrola XVII
Mahogany or oak

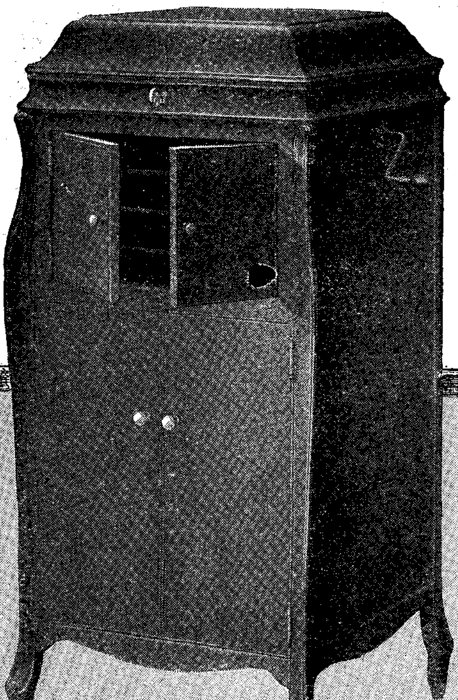
ıre scientifically coordinated and synchro-
ith the other, is absolutely essential to a

'ictor Talking Machine Company
:ompany only.

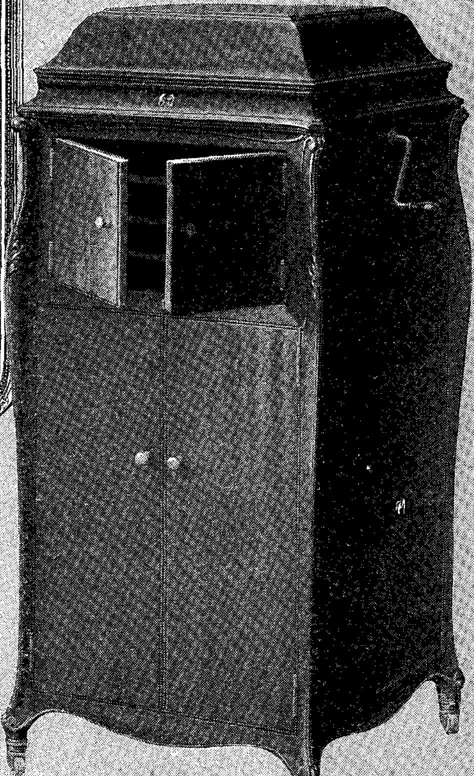
:or
ıacy

'OICE"
F.

the famous
t is on all
Company.



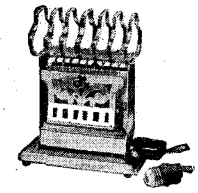
Victrola XIV
Mahogany or oak



Victrola XVI
Mahogany or oak

Means MB Best

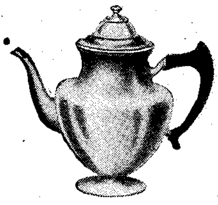
Manning-Bowman Quality Ware


Electric Toaster
No. 1210, $7.25

Coffee Percolator
No. 11093, Electric
$13.00

ELECTRIC cooking devices are timely Christmas Gifts. Make toast on table from bread cut from loaf as needed. Make coffee in Manning-Bowman percolator—one-third coffee saved; tea in tea ball teapot, and have brew of just proper strength. All Manning-Bowman articles have special and exclusive points of advantage.

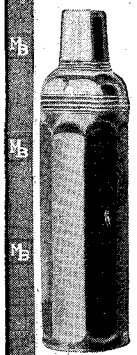
Tea Ball Tea Pot, No. 10173
Nickel plated, $3.75
No. 10273, Aluminum, $3.00

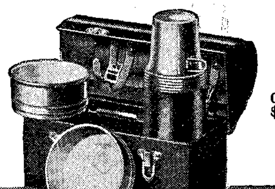

Aluminum Coffee Percolator
No. 9093, $6.00
Other sizes, $5.25 to $7.25

Hotakold bottles, carafes, jugs, etc., keep hot things hot and cold things cold—save fuel and ice. They embody every principle and patent right ever developed in the manufacture of temperature retaining vessels.

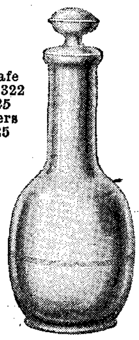
Sold by novelty shops, jewelry and drug stores, house-furnishing and department stores. Send for catalog.

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.
Meriden, Conn.
Sole Distributors for the Vacuum Specialty Company


Bottles
No. 115
Pt. $2.50
No. 125
Qt. $4.00
Others
$2.25 to
$6.50


No. 56
Lunch Set
$4.50

Others
$3.25
Up


Carafe
No. 322
$6.25
Others
$5.25
Up

TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK
VACUUM VESSELS

"Say it with Flowers"

Whose Birthday is in

1918 DECEMBER 1918
Say it with Flowers

This year your Christmas giving must be influenced by motives of patriotic conservation. Plants and flowers combine magnificence and beauty with appeal to the higher senses. They are more able conveyers of true sentiment than any man-made creations.

Plants and flowers are *nature's* product. To send them this year as Christmas gifts or New Year's remembrances is practical patriotism. It preserves, *even increases*, the Christmas spirit—it interferes with no government program—it aids your *thrift* efforts, since plants and flowers are comparatively modest in cost.

Visit your florist's shop. See for yourself the exquisite gift creations of the floral craft. You'll be amazed at what may be purchased at a trifling cost.

Do you know that by the use of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service you can have your order delivered in any city anywhere in the United States or Canada in a few hours?

only because they never dreamed that the Americans would be so daring as to try to negotiate the passage. This was a short distance north of Brieulles.

All the swimmers of the first brigade were first singled out and put in the van. It was intended to attack in this way on the theory that the swimmers were less likely to be hit by the Germans owing to the fact that they would be nearly submerged. On the other hand, they could carry with them ropes and other paraphernalia for assisting non-swimmers across. The building of pontoon bridges was put off until at least some American elements had crossed the river.

Notwithstanding some losses and the fact that the swimmers could not defend themselves, many of them reached the east bank of the river with lines which were drawn taut across the stream. Others floated on rafts and collapsible canvas boats. These men had less success than the swimmers, because they were better marks for the enemy's rifles and the boats could easily be sunk by bullets even if their occupants were not hit.

Close to where the swimmers crossed the engineers began to throw over pontoon boats and a tiny foot-bridge. The pontoons were destroyed by the enemy, but the bridge remained intact and added materially to the constantly increasing numbers of men arriving on the west bank of the river. Soon after dark the first brigade was across the first barrier, and more men were ready to make the journey.

The second phase of the perilous undertaking was crossing the kilometer of mud between the river and the canal. The Americans stumbled along through a withering fire by the enemy. Their feet sank into the mud, slowing down the pace to a laborious walk, but they got through with some depletion in their numbers. Then came another gallant achievement:

The next phase constituted the crossing of the narrower but deeper canal, with its sheer sides and the Germans almost at the very top of the eastern edge. The swimmers again got into action and plunged through, notwithstanding the enemy fire, and scrambled to the top. Here the men divided their attention in driving off the enemy and helping non-swimmers across by the same method used at the river. Two bridges finally were laid down by the engineers, greatly facilitating crossings.

These two bridges withstood attempts of the enemy to destroy them and contributed largely to the speed in getting the American troops over.

When the swimmers reached the edge of the canal they could not land without the aid of grappling-hooks, which had to be caught onto the top of the wall edging the canal so that the swimmers could pull themselves up by means of ropes. It would have been a hard enough task for men undisturbed by the enemy's guns, but its accomplishment was almost inconceivably difficult under the violent enemy fire.

With two waterways and two-thirds of a mile of mudland successfully passed, the Americans had only the customary fighting, and went to it with no delay and in ever increasing numbers.

The Germans, who apparently had assumed that it was impossible to cross the Meuse, gave way without great resistance before men who could brave their fire, swim two streams, and cross a swamp with almost charmed lives and attack them without pausing for even a moment.

SECOND-STORY MAN BECOMES A SUCCESSFUL SPY

GOOD spies are like poets in one respect—they are born and not made, and, more particularly, they are not "made in Germany." Indeed, with all her much-vaunted efficiency, Germany hasn't been successful in her manufacture of secret agents. Large numbers of her "trusties" were turned on the world at the beginning of the war, but their exploits were often ridiculous, even when they were not ignominious failures. Not only did the alert American beat them at the game, but the stolid Britisher showed them tricks that turned their erstwhile ruddy cheeks green with envy.

The New York *Evening World* tells the story of an English spy who from a bad beginning became a master of the art:

He is known at present as "Walter Greenway," which is not his real name. He was afflicted with a habit of climbing into the second stories of English houses. And for this eccentricity he did time more than once. In four years he piled up a record of ten arrests. At last he was shipped to Ceylon, where most of the houses are all on one floor, and where the art of "second-story work" might be expected to languish for want of practise.

But Greenway did not stay in Ceylon. He escaped and fled to Mesopotamia, where he "turned native," and married a local dusky beauty. For years thereafter nothing was heard of him. Then the present war began. And England sent armies to the Near East.

At about this time a deaf and dumb Bedouin appeared among England's Turkish foes, where he had no trouble at all in picking up all sorts of useful military knowledge. This knowledge he promptly sent, in letters, to General Townshend, the local British commander. The Bedouin deaf-mute was Walter Greenway. At news of his country's peril he forgot his old grudge against the land that so often had imprisoned him. Disguised, he set forth to help England as a spy.

For a time everything went smoothly. Greenway was able to find out countless secrets of the Turks and to transmit those secrets to the British. But finally, for some reason, the supposed deaf-mute was suspected. It is said that a camp-follower had seen him enter the British lines. So the Turks decided to find out, first of all, if he were really deaf and dumb. They fired rifles close behind him. Greenway made no sign of hearing the noise. Next they backed him up to a big gun and fired it. The concussion sent the blood oozing from Greenway's ears and nostrils. But he did not turn around nor start. Next the Turks tested his powers of speech by means of hot irons and by tearing out his finger-nails. Not one word could the torturers wring from him.

Within a week Greenway made his way again to the British camp and told the positions and numbers of the Turkish guns at the fort where he had been tortured and the exact nature of their various defenses. In a letter to friends in England he explained thus his reasons for turning spy: "I knew no army drill. Besides, I feared they might sniff out my character if I applied for enlistment. It struck me I might work off my deaf and dumb trick on the Turks and perhaps bring in a little

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CHRISTMAS
This Year

will be different. Gifts will be largely in the nature of essentials—things to wear, for example.

One can best carry out the spirit of the times and of the season by choosing articles that give the most in service.

True Shape
HOSIERY

makes a sensible gift, to man or woman. It furnishes the kind of service that justifies the purchase—dependable wear and snug, clean-cut appearance.

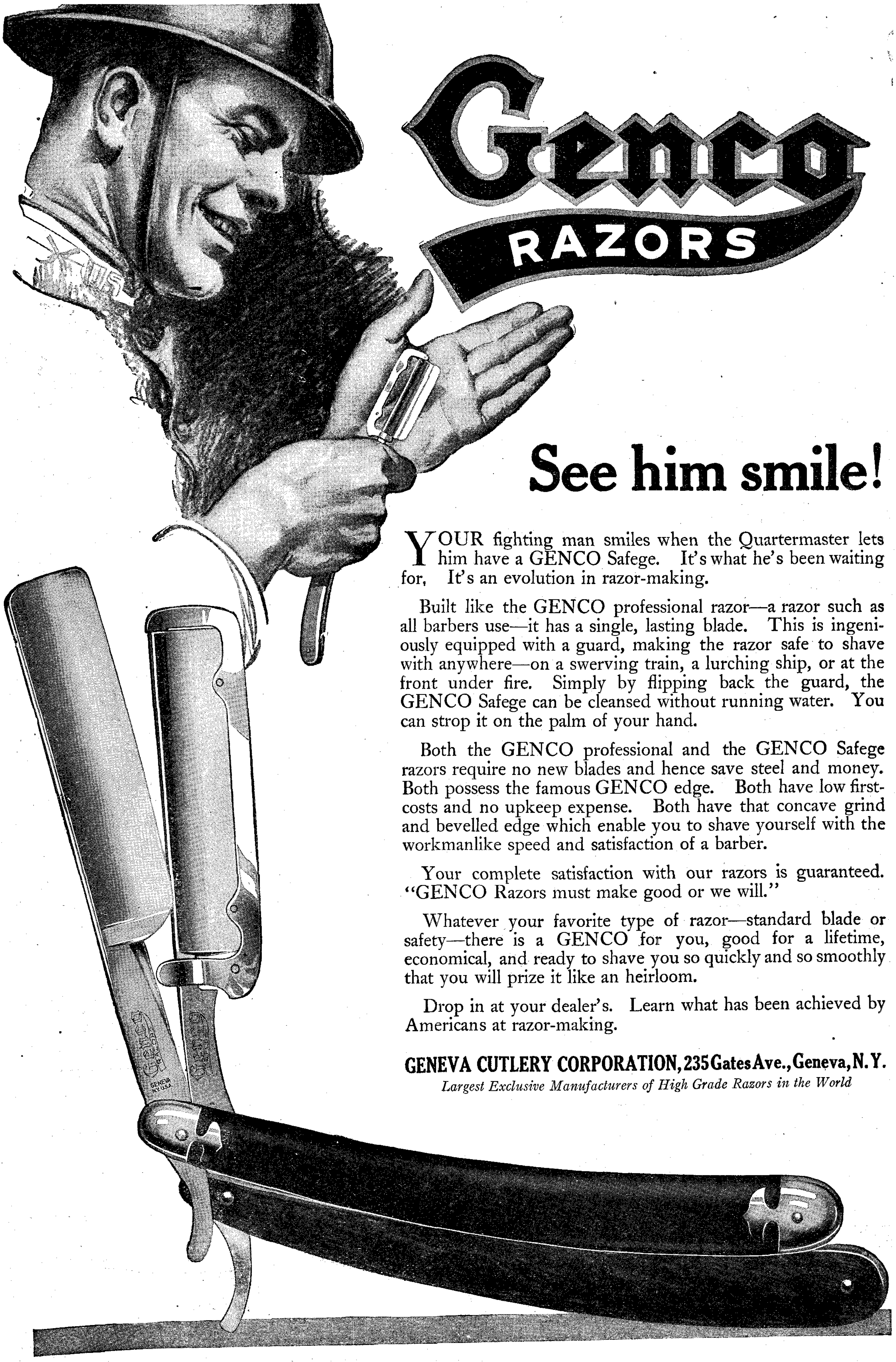
Wherever you are you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on this trade-mark on each pair.

TRADE MARK TRUE SHAPE REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Men's pure silk, 75c. up; other grades in silk lisle as low as 40c.

Women's silk lisle, 50c. up; fibre silk, 85c. up; pure silk, $1.15 to $1.75. Ask your dealer for True Shape. If he hasn't it, write us and we'll tell you of one who can supply you.

TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY CO.
Philadelphia



Genco
RAZORS

See him smile!

YOUR fighting man smiles when the Quartermaster lets him have a GENCO Safege. It's what he's been waiting for. It's an evolution in razor-making.

Built like the GENCO professional razor—a razor such as all barbers use—it has a single, lasting blade. This is ingeniously equipped with a guard, making the razor safe to shave with anywhere—on a swerving train, a lurching ship, or at the front under fire. Simply by flipping back the guard, the GENCO Safege can be cleansed without running water. You can strop it on the palm of your hand.

Both the GENCO professional and the GENCO Safege razors require no new blades and hence save steel and money. Both possess the famous GENCO edge. Both have low first-costs and no upkeep expense. Both have that concave grind and bevelled edge which enable you to shave yourself with the workmanlike speed and satisfaction of a barber.

Your complete satisfaction with our razors is guaranteed. "GENCO Razors must make good or we will."

Whatever your favorite type of razor—standard blade or safety—there is a GENCO for you, good for a lifetime, economical, and ready to shave you so quickly and so smoothly that you will prize it like an heirloom.

Drop in at your dealer's. Learn what has been achieved by Americans at razor-making.

GENEVA CUTLERY CORPORATION, 235 Gates Ave., Geneva, N.Y.
Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High Grade Razors in the World

information if I came across any German officers."

Again suspicion fell upon the spy. This time the Turks razed his house to the ground. He fell ill from privations and from his tortures. But he was able to blow up a Turkish arsenal near Bagdad before he succumbed to his illness. Then his faithful native wife carried the dying spy to a mission hospital, where in early September of 1916 he died.

Just before his death Greenway wrote to his English friends: "Well, I have nothing to grumble at. I have had my innings. It is a solemn feeling I have. I have not been what I might. Also, I have been misunderstood, somewhat." All his reports and letters were written on tiny scraps of soiled paper—on anything he had been able to find in the desert that would hold a message.

WHERE LIFE IS ONE LONG VACATION

SEEKERS of "soft snaps" are turning their wistful optics on Mesopotamia, which seems to have maintained Utopian conditions in spite of Turkish oppression. Prince Raphael Emmanuel, son of a Chaldean high priest, who has been lecturing in this country, is largely responsible for their wistful attitude. According to the prince's fascinating account of his native land, the soil is so rich that it is only necessary to work four months in the year. Then there are the additional lures of beautiful climate and comfortable habits and customs which add a potent charm to inherent laziness. The Kansas City *Star* reports him as saying:

> There is no money in Mesopotamia. There is need for none. We pay no taxes, neither do we pay tribute. Wheat, fruit, and skins are the only medium of exchange. We have no policemen, no courts, no judges. The people do not know there is a war. They would not understand the meaning of fighting for liberty, as they always have been free.
>
> There is no record of time in Mesopotamia. We never know what day of the week it is and do not care. Clocks or watches are unknown; my people would not know what to do with them. Time is told by the height of the sun and servants arise by the cock's crow as they did in the days of Jesus.
>
> We raise the finest tobacco in Mesopotamia, but we do not chew it or smoke cigars. The men smoke cigarets or pipes. Our women do not smoke. There are no saloons in Mesopotamia. My people make wine, but it is not the fermented kind that you have here. It is only used on occasions, however, and then it is not considered proper for women to drink it.

The language is the same which Jesus used in speaking to his people nearly two thousand years ago, added Prince Emmanuel, and "my people believe in God and worship him in their every act. America used to send students to Germany to become theologians and then send them to Mesopotamia as missionaries. It would have been more fitting to have sent them to Mesopotamia first and thence to Germany as religious teachers."

The Prince said his people never eat pork, concludes *The Star*, and whenever he is asked why he replies: "Because Jesus cast the devils into swine and they all went to Germany."

FINE TRAITS SHOWN BY THE DOGS OF WAR

HATRED against the brutal Huns did not destroy the otherwise affectionate disposition of our boys at the front. They accumulated pets of all kinds and when peace is actually here, says Mr. Martin Green, in the New York *Evening World*, there will be the biggest landing of nondescript elements in the animal, bird, and reptile kingdom since Noah made port on Mount Ararat.

Dogs are the favorites, however. Canines of every describable breed were picked up by the soldiers in devastated territory evacuated by the Germans and the civic population. Found under such circumstances, Mr. Green observes, dogs are very grateful and affectionate to the men who rescue and adopt them. And they soon accommodated themselves to the movements and vicissitudes of their new masters. They might lie around and enjoy themselves when the sun shines or cuddle up on blankets and snooze when it was raining. But there was a great difference when the orders came to move, and he thus describes it:

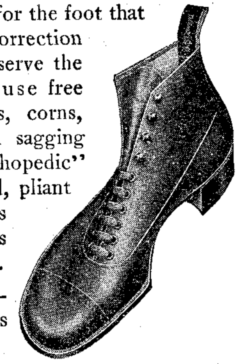
> The dogs know as soon as the men that action is coming, and the chorus of yelps and barks that goes up is distracting to persons not familiar with military life in the field. If an infantry unit is moving the dogs of the doughboys tramp along with them as long as they are afoot. When a dog gets tired he is carried or put on a truck or supply-wagon. How the dogs manage to find their masters after hours and sometimes days of separation is one of the wonders of army life, but soldiers say they get their pets back more often than they lose them. A regiment is a large body of men, but the men get to know the dogs in a general way, and besides most of the dogs wear identification tags, just like those worn by the men, suspended around their necks by the regulation tape. But unmarked dogs are lost and found regularly, and it is the more remarkable because in our clean-shaven Army all soldiers look pretty much alike.
>
> Hurried movement, especially at night, rouses the dog pets of the Army to a frenzy of excitement. I was awakened from a sound sleep in a hotel in Soissons one night last spring by the barking of dogs. The chorus was terrifically clamorous. I went to the window and saw, passing along the narrow street French soldiers, in motor-trucks, hurrying up to the Oise, which the Germans were approaching in their March offensive.
>
> The dogs made as much noise as the rumbling of wheels on the rough stone pavement and the sound of the engines of the trucks. Not a light showed in the long caravan—which passed through the city all night, by the way—but out of the indistinct moving mass came the voices of the soldiers' pets raised in unconscious, but none the less sincere, tribute to the charm of the life of a soldier.
>
> The dogs are not allowed to bark, tho, when they are close to the enemy, or

"Orthopedic,"
For Energetic Feet

This Coward model recognizes the right of good feet to stay good.

"Orthopedic" leaves no obstruction in the way of normal, healthy action of muscle and joint.

This shoe is for the foot that needs no correction but that will serve the better because free from bunions, corns, callouses and sagging arches. "Orthopedic" is foot-shaped, pliant and generous where space is most needed.



For description address Dept. F.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.) **Sold Nowhere Else**

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

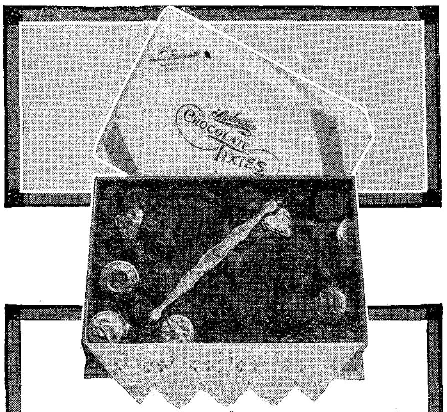
FACTORIES NEEDED IN WASHINGTON STATE

WASHINGTON, rapidly expanding in domestic and overseas trade, offers unlimited opportunities for varied manufacturing industries. Cheap hydro-electric power, mild winters, cool summers, abundant raw material, water and rail transportation. For special 240-page bulletin with list of suggested locations write I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State, Dept. L1, Olympia, Washington.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

AND HOW TO MAKE THE APPARATUS, a handy manual for the amateur or the expert. Shows how to make, erect, and control every part of a small working wireless plant. *Cloth, illustrated with helpful diagrams, by mail, 83 cents.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York



Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies

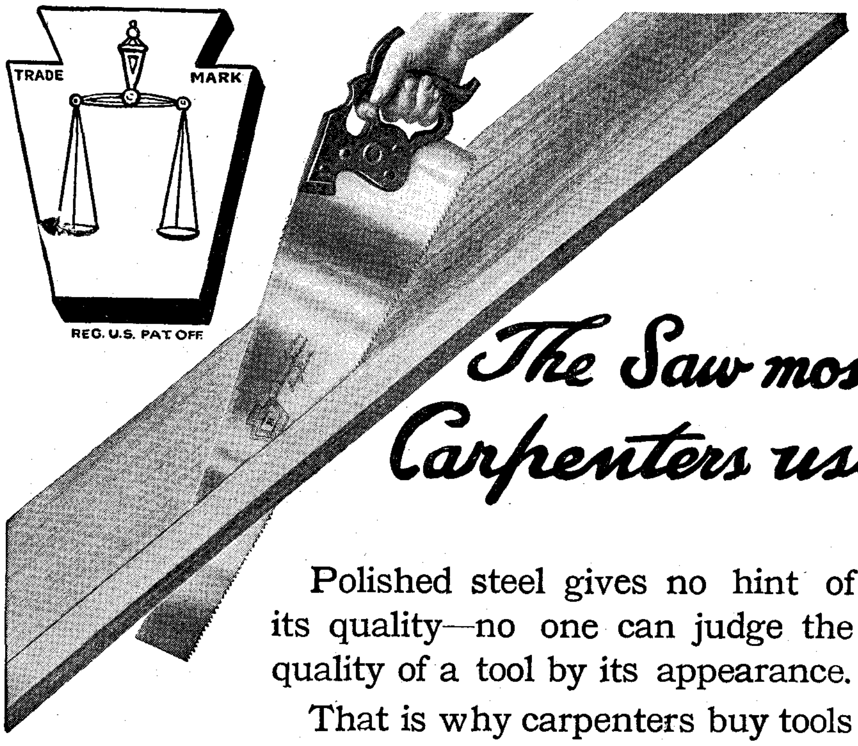
Pure, rich, wholesome chocolates. Different from any others you have ever eaten. Delicious almond and filbert nut centers—no cream filling. A most delightful holiday delicacy.

Send Them to Your Soldiers

The boys in the cantonments rave about Tixies. You can give them no greater treat. If you wish to make a friend an out-of-the-ordinary Christmas gift, send Tixies. They always make a hit. Send $3.00 for special holiday or Soldier Boy box (sold in $3.00 sizes only), prepaid and insured anywhere in U. S. Money back if not satisfied.

AMBROSIA CHOCOLATE COMPANY
331-5 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Present conditions reduce output this year to fifty percent. Therefore order immediately.



TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT OFF.

The Saw most Carpenters use

Polished steel gives no hint of its quality—no one can judge the quality of a tool by its appearance.

That is why carpenters buy tools by name. They have learned from experience which tools give the best and longest service.

The Disston Saw is the saw most carpenters use.

"Disston-Saw" is one word to the carpenter. He learned his trade with a Disston. His boss used one before him. "Disston-Saw" means to the carpenter everything that is needed for best work and long life.

To be sure of a good saw, buy the way the carpenter does—buy it by name—"Disston."

The many details of construction resulting from more than three-quarters of a century of experience, are all summed up for the practical man in this one fact—Disston Saws do the work quickly, easily and right.

Disston Saws and Tools are sold by hardware dealers the world over

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Works: Toronto, Canada

DISSTON
SAWS AND TOOLS

when a surprize attack is in preparation. They appear to know the necessity for silence when their masters tell them to keep quiet. Often as a measure of precaution they are buried away under a pile of blankets so that even tho they bark the sound shall not be heard.

Of course there are many fights among the pets, and great tales are told of the prowess of certain dogs, and sometimes the owner of one fighting dog will casually take his pet to the vicinity of the camp of another soldier who is reputed to own a fighting dog. When the men go into action the dogs are left behind and many a pet watches with anxiety in his eyes for days and days for his soldier master who patted him on the head and went away and did not return.

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO TANKS

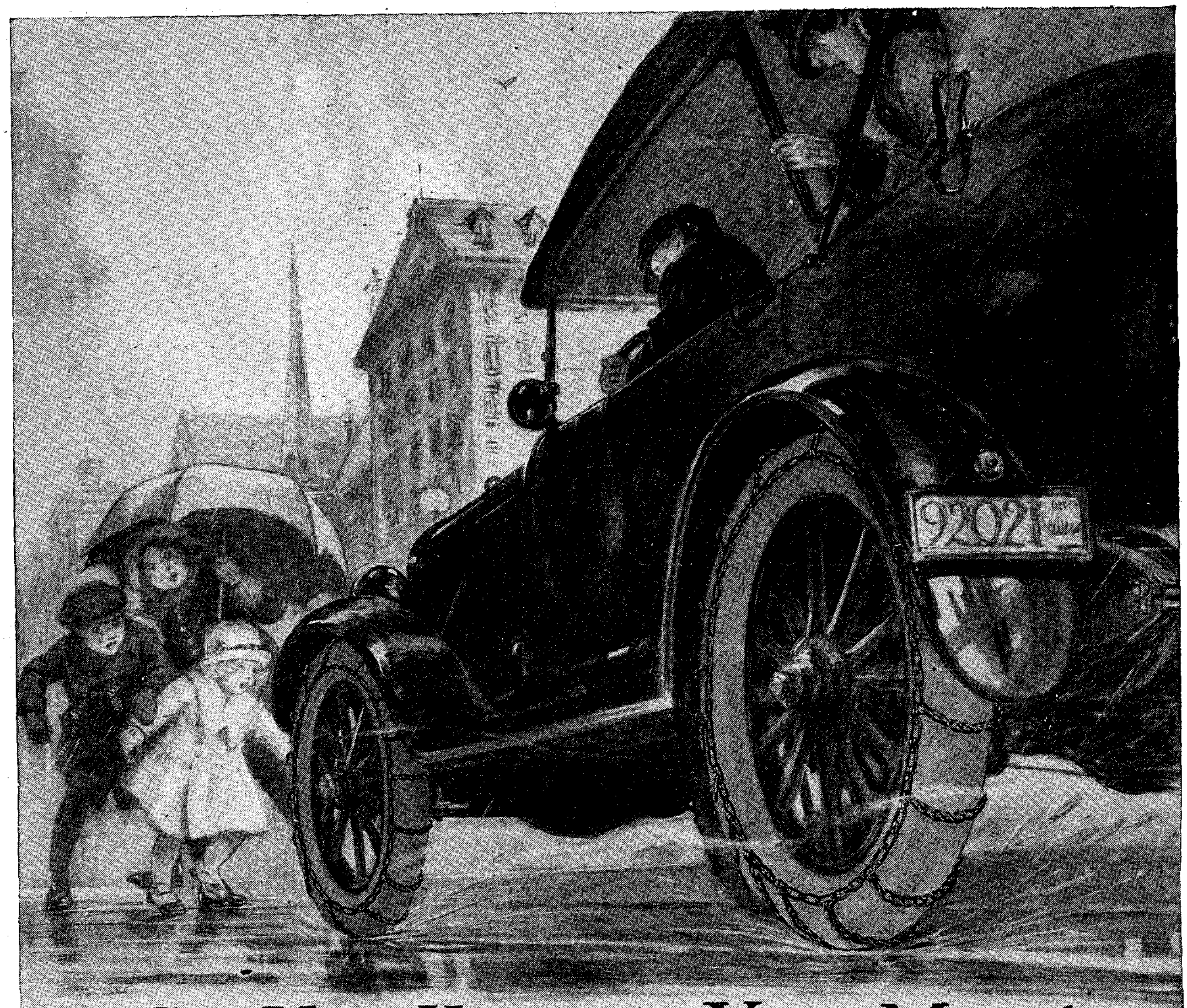
WHEN tank met tank there surely came a tug of war. Such an encounter is described by Arthur Blakesley in *The Illustrated World.* Noise does not frighten one on the battle-field, he says, but intense quiet does. Even a big bombardment of "whees," "whizz-bangs," and "coal-boxes" can not get a soldier's nerve like the ghastly silence that sometimes comes just before dawn. This silence seemed especially real to Mr. Blakesley at Seicheprey, and it was the prelude to an exciting conflict, described as follows:

We had to get four tanks up to the staging—star-shell camouflage—just ninety yards behind the Yankee firing-bays. I heard the *Leviathan* and *Mary Ann*—the two tanks that preceded us into position—start, and tho they lumbered out through the darkness at less than three miles an hour I waited in anxious expectation for the German star-shells that would tell us that their approach had been discovered. It seemed as if their exhausts made more racket than all the brass in Sousa's band. When the *Vampire*—our caterpillar fort—got under way I was certain that the Kaiser, back in Potsdam, must be wakened from his doped dreams of conquest. Of course it all sounds so much worse from the inside of a "Willie."

When we arrived, however, and crawled out to snatch a few minutes' rest before zero hour, you would have thought that the array of ditches and wire that showed faintly in the dim moonlight were furrows on an abandoned farm, for all the signs of human occupancy you could hear or see. It was ominous to me. Shorty Messick named it, tho none of us agreed with him at the time. "I'll bet," said he, "the *Boches* are going to start a push, too!"

That his guess was absolutely correct mattered tremendously, inasmuch as it gave opportunity for one of the strangest duels that ever occurred on the Western Front—a battle of tank against tank, in which horse-power counted as much as the projectiles fired. These steel-clad giants had met before, and doubtless have met since, but never at grips as at Seicheprey, to the best of my knowledge. As I was firing a six-pounder for the *Vampire,* I saw all that occurred. And what a duel it was!

The battle must have been something of a mutual surprize. I know that our officers did not anticipate the *Boche* push, and from results I am certain that they did not expect us. Promptly at 4:45 A.M. their batteries started. Our zero was to



When Your Heart's in Your Mouth-

Then is when Tire Chains prove their Real value—they add so much to your brake power. Without them brakes would be useless.

It's these *unexpected emergencies* that make a driver think quick and act like lightning. *When suddenly* the children dash out from the pavement and are almost under your wheels before you realize it—you *instinctively* jam down your foot-brake and *frantically grab the emergency.*

What if your brakes slipped and didn't hold? Wouldn't the consequences be awful? It's positively criminal for a driver of a motor car to overlook even the slightest safety precaution. *Unquestionably the most effective supplementary addition to brake power* when the roads and pavements are wet and slippery, is in the use of

WEED TIRE CHAINS

EVERY "WEED" IS GUARANTEED

Cars with *chainless tires* on wet-greasy-slippery pavements lack brake power to the same degree as they would if their brake linings were made of wet-greasy-slippery bands of rubber.

Wet rubber slips—never grips. It slides like a cake of soap on moistened hands. It lacks the bite and hang-on ability of chains.

Good brakes and Weed Tire Chains are undoubtedly the *greatest* factor in preventing motor accidents.

It's the height of folly to even attempt to drive without chains on all four tires when the roads are slippery and uncertain.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.

BRIDGEPORT A·C·C CONNECTICUT

In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada

Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World

The Complete Chain Line — all types, all sizes, all finishes—from plumbers' safety chain to ships' anchor chain.

THE NAME WEED ON EVERY HOOK

At Both Ends

Before the Seller Ships

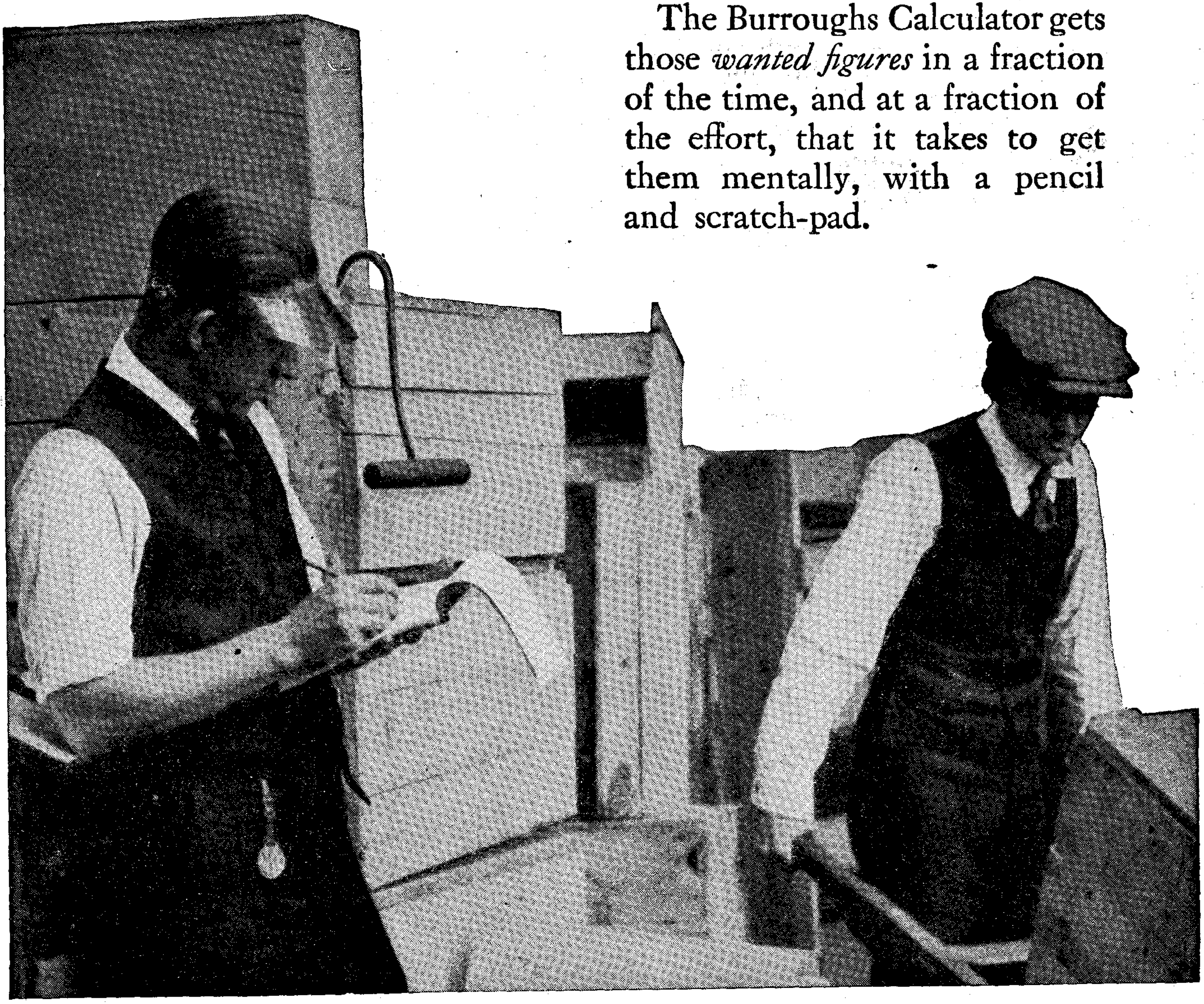
Invoices take a lot of figuring that doesn't show, except in the totals.

Somebody has to multiply number of items by price per unit, and make all extensions.

Then a total has to be taken; perhaps single or chain discounts have to be figured, and a new total secured.

All that figuring is thrown in the waste-basket as soon as the wanted figures—the results—are obtained.

The Burroughs Calculator gets those *wanted figures* in a fraction of the time, and at a fraction of the effort, that it takes to get them mentally, with a pencil and scratch-pad.



The Burroughs

# of the Line—

Before the Buyer Pays

Incoming invoices have to be checked before they are entered for payment.

Here's the same opportunity for the Burroughs Calculator.

It multiplies, divides, adds and subtracts with unfailing accuracy, and presents results in less time than it would take to *write down the items* of most calculations.

That's how this Calculator fills the need for a Burroughs that can do more than half of all the bulk of business figuring.

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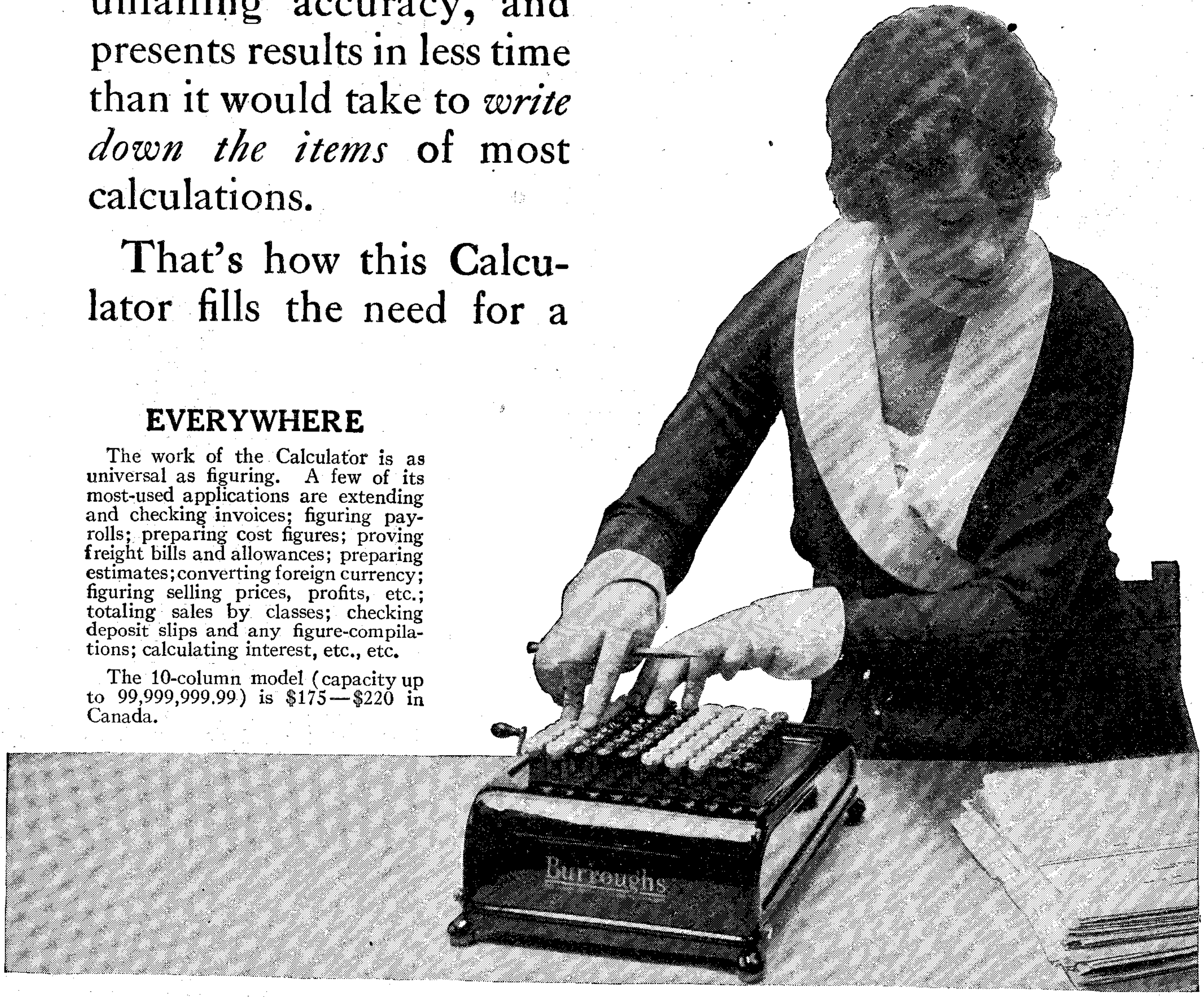
EVERYWHERE

The work of the Calculator is as universal as figuring. A few of its most-used applications are extending and checking invoices; figuring payrolls; preparing cost figures; proving freight bills and allowances; preparing estimates; converting foreign currency; figuring selling prices, profits, etc.; totaling sales by classes; checking deposit slips and any figure-compilations; calculating interest, etc., etc.

The 10-column model (capacity up to 99,999,999.99) is $175—$220 in Canada.



Calculator $175

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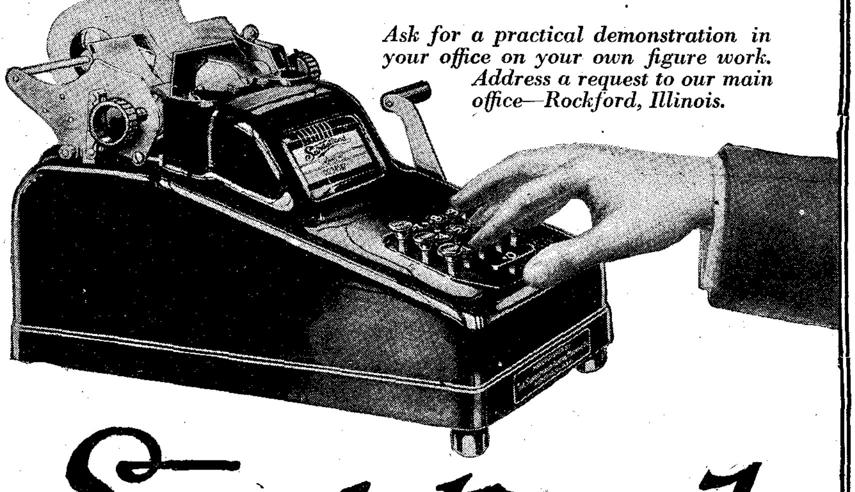
WATCH SUNDSTRAND operators. They do errorless work at lightning speed—add, multiply, subtract and divide *by touch!* That's why Big Business everywhere is clamoring for more SUNDSTRANDS—the most advanced and simplified idea in figure machines. It wants the SUNDSTRAND new

10-Key Speed

The SUNDSTRAND keyboard is so simple—so easy to operate. Not a single unnecessary key. Anybody from executive to office boy can master it in a few minutes.

The SUNDSTRAND can be used in private or general offices—in stock or shipping rooms—all in the same day. Easily carried from job to job, wherever the figure work may be. Average weight less than 30 pounds.

Ask for a practical demonstration in your office on your own figure work. Address a request to our main office—Rockford, Illinois.



Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE

SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE CO.
Factory and General Offices, Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.
Sales Offices and Service Stations in principal cities

have been five o'clock, but when the German guns began their concert a hurry-up order went around, and we were off.

Up we tilted over the parapet, and banged down with our nose in the mud. Neither side was sending up flares, because of their own attackers, so it was dark as midnight in Africa. The flashes of exploding H. E. in the trenches we had quitted, and in the Hun ditches far ahead, punctuated by the comma-like flicker of rifle and machine-gun fire, were the only lights to guide our driver. As a result we floundered straight into our own wire.

A way had been prepared, and this we had to find. Out we backed, the rusty barbs scratching on our steel sides. Two more futile attempts were made before the gate was located. We had wasted time and were behind schedule. Our driver threw the *Vampire* into high gear, and at risk of an accident that would put us *hors de combat* for the night we reeled along into shell-craters and soft mud, but always floundering out somehow.

Now I could locate the line of German trenches, and filtering through the wire in little groups came the Germans. They were not visible as so many shapes to me, but they fired as they came.

Suddenly there came a terrific shock, throwing me forward against my gun, and the *Vampire* stopt as tho she had encountered a stone wall. "Are we hit?" I yelled in futile question; the din was so terrific from our engine that I scarcely could hear my own words. Twice our driver raced the engine. Twice he let in the clutch suddenly, thinking to surmount the obstacle in our path. Each time we stopt dead.

While I was puzzling over this—there are no cliffs in that particular sector of No Man's Land against which we could have run—a sudden glare shone in my eyes! The obstacle, whatever it was, carried an enormous search-light!

A half-second later our own light went on, and then to my horror I beheld our antagonist, one of the gigantic German tanks, nose on against us!

I think that both of us were completely stunned for several seconds. Then I saw the gun in their top turret depress, and fire. An explosive bullet burst just behind the crew of the secondary gears! I awoke with a start. The big enemy tank carried one, at least, of the antitank rifles, firing high-power exploding bullets made to pierce armor!

I whirled the vertical lever, depress my gun as far as possible, and let go. The shot caromed off their roof, exploding, but doing not a particle of damage. Again and again I tried, but with no more success. The truth began to dawn upon me; mine was the only gun we carried that could do execution against a German tank. And my gun could not be deprest sufficiently to register a square hit.

The only possibility of success lay in drawing off far enough so that we could get them in the side. I jumped down and ran forward. The driver was slouched in his seat, dead! An explosive bullet had finished him. I jerked him out of the seat, and grabbed Lieutenant M——, our commander. I had no intention of standing on ceremony. I pulled him over into the driver's seat, and yelled the terrible story in his ear.

He understood, and threw the *Vampire* into reverse. As we backed away, however, and I went back to my gun, the Hun tank gave us no chance. They followed us, keeping out of range.

All would have been over for us had

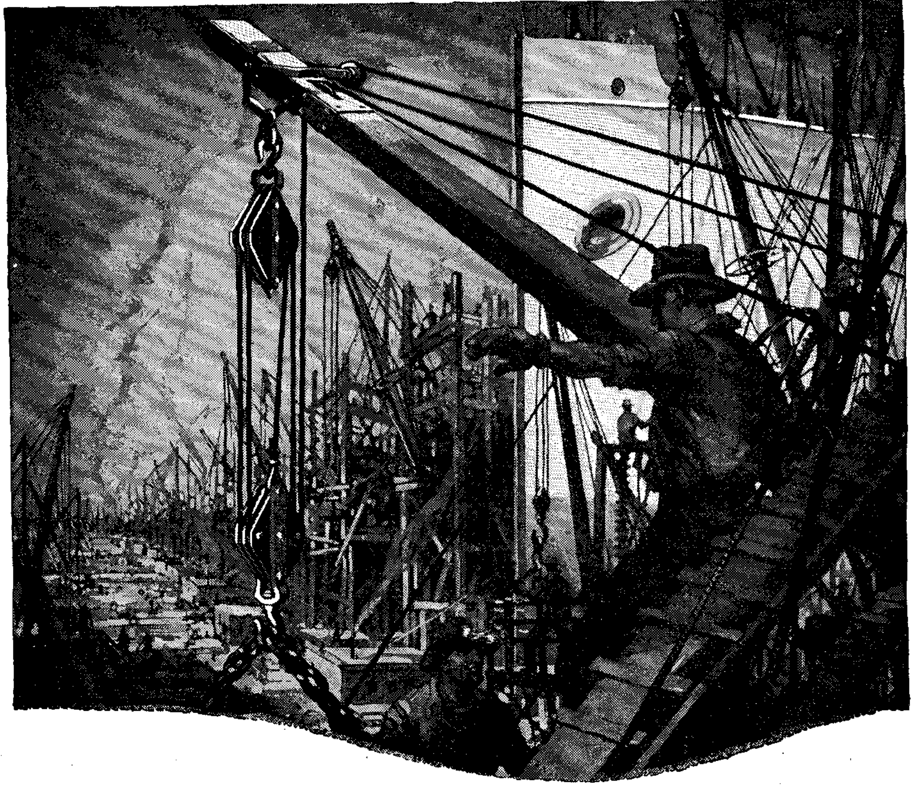
not Lieutenant M—— been seized with a real inspiration. As we backed over a shell-crater he stopt. The second the nose of the *Boche* came up from the crater after us he threw the *Vampire* into low gear forward. Our angular nose slid straight under the nose of the Hun tank, forcing her into the air. She was in our range; we were immune from her fire!

Like a madman I gave it to her through her floor. As shell after shell tore into her she tried to back away, but always Lieutenant M—— advanced, forcing her up all of the time. Then she switched tactics and tried to slither over us, but we stopt that by reversing. All the time my six-pounder was knocking her to bits. Suddenly the Hun tank stopt. A tremendous explosion tore her sides out, shaking us as if an earthquake had happened. Then came the tell-tale flare of her petrol. I knew our battle was won.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

A CANNONEER'S view of a great battle is presented by Private Homer E. Pryor, 149th United States Field Artillery, in a letter to his father at Laurel, Miss. His battery was in a position 2,000 yards back of the front line and behind a little ridge. The great barrage began at midnight and the fight developed rapidly as thus described:

> At daybreak the infantry went over the top, followed by the tanks, of which there were a great number. Thirty minutes, later our battery moved forward, following in the tracks of the tanks which started from near our position. As we came to the top of the ridge the whole battle-field lay spread out in the valley before us just like a picture. The first wave of the infantry was advancing across No Man's Land, and shells seemed to be falling everywhere, throwing up great columns of smoke and earth. The tanks were darting here and there wherever machine-gun nests or any marked resistance was encountered. Tracer-shells and rockets of every description were flying through the air. The weather was drizzly and the ground very muddy and covered with shell-holes, and the battery moved very slowly at first. Moving the guns mainly by hand we finally got over the crest and down into the valley and to the front-line trenches.
>
> Already the prisoners had begun coming in in groups of from five to hundreds. They were carrying back our wounded boys on stretchers. The tanks had broken down the barbed wire, and we followed in their tracks and finally got across No Man's Land, and here we saw the results of our artillery-fire — machine-gun nests blown up, dugouts and trenches shattered, and general destruction everywhere. After crossing No Man's Land we came to good German roads and progressed much faster then. Going about a kilometer, we came to the first village behind the German lines, but there was not a wall left standing. It had been practically obliterated by four years of shell-fire. A few kilometers farther on we came to a larger village that had been occupied by the Germans ever since the war began.
>
> Here also signs of destruction were evident. Overthrown German caissons, dead horses, and everything littered the



That Bridge of Ships

The Sinews of Construction at once became the Sinews of War when it was decided to build and maintain a 3,000-mile line of communication between America and Europe.

Beginning in mine and forest, every pound of material in our Bridge of Ships was handled again and again by wire ropes—silently, efficiently, expeditiously. And as each ship was finished, wire ropes put aboard the equipment and the cargo. The mechanical stevedores of our great docks on the other side, wire rope equipped, are the marvel of France.

From our entrance into the great struggle, by far the largest part of all Broderick & Bascom Wire Rope produced, has been engaged directly or indirectly in war work.

There is a grade of B. & B. Wire Rope best suited to every purpose, civil and military. Our grades include the celebrated Yellow Strand Wire Rope.

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B27

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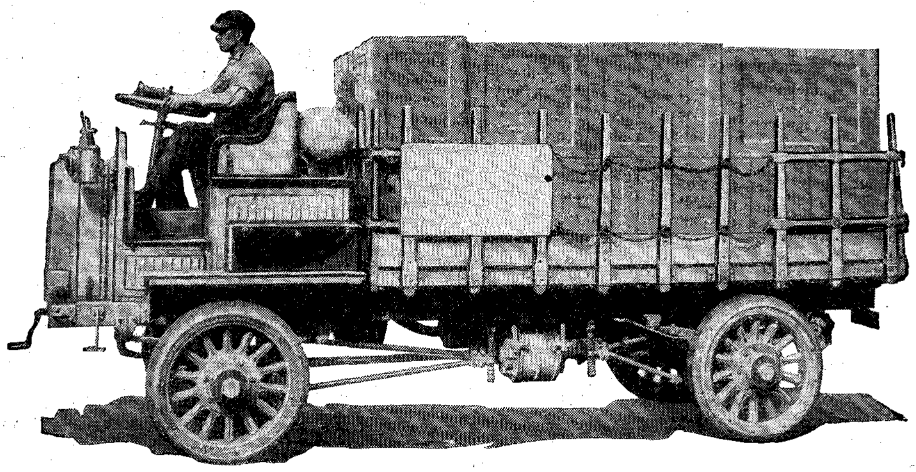
PEACE

Will Return the

FWD

TRUCK to

AMERICAN



War Proved the Four-Wheel-Drive Principle as Developed in the F-W-D

War plays no favorites. All distinctions melt away in the heat-of-battle test.

Within a few months after the opening of the Great Conflict in 1914 the orders for F-W-D trucks for the Western Front were limited only by the output of the Clintonville factory.

Addition after addition to factory facilities and twenty-four-hour-a-day output still fell short of the allied demand.

And now the F-W-D, with the construction unchanged by any test of war usage, returns to carry on industrial battles with the unwavering steadfastness with which it met the crucial tests behind the allied lines.

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Write for name of the nearest F-W-D representative.

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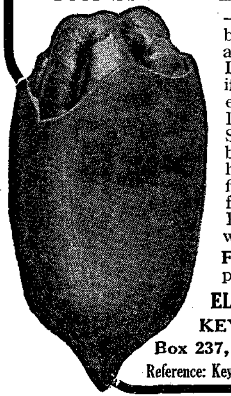

—if dissatisfied, return the balance within 10 days and get your dollar back. I could not make this offer if these were not the finest nuts Nature produces. Large size—note cut. Shell, so thin, you can break it with your bare hand, full of nut meat of finest flavor and wonderful nutritive value. Kernels easily removed whole.

Family Package, 10 pounds, delivered, $10.

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6
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LUDEN'S
Give Quick Relief

A STAR Performer
For Public Speakers, Singers etc.

Relieves dryness in the throat and keeps the voice clear. Carry Luden's with you always.
Look for familiar Luden yellow, sanitary package.
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LUDEN'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

streets. The Germans had left so hurriedly that they didn't take any of their stores with them. In one canteen we found several barrels of real German beer, and they certainly have a brew that would make old Anheuser-Busch himself blush with envy.. Of course, we didn't drink any of it! ! ? ?. Oh, no! we simply "inhaled it," via the funnel route.

Here we found almost anything: stationery, colognes, perfumes, and everything, and when we left we were certainly a sweet-smelling bunch. In the next town we came to there were several families of French people who had been captured by the Germans in 1914. They had tears in their eyes and could scarcely believe that they were really free again. Of course, they had heard but little about America being in the war, and they couldn't believe that we were Americans. They were certainly what you might call a repatriated people.

About two kilometers farther on we caught up with our infantry at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and it was here that I saw the most thrilling sight that I have ever seen. Our infantry was advancing across the crest of a ridge and our battery was moving forward on the road and airplanes were everywhere. It had stopt raining a few minutes before, and there appeared across the sky in front of us one of the most perfect rainbows that I have ever seen. The significance seemed to strike every one simultaneously, for the doughboys and artillerymen of this division threw their helmets into the air and sent up a shout that must surely have been heard in Berlin. It certainly was a wonderful sight, and I will never forget it as long as I live.

Shortly after this, while our battery was halted on the road for a rest, an airplane swooped down low over the column and let fly at us at close range with two machine guns. The bullets were flying everywhere. Everybody made a dive to get under caissons, horses, or anything else handy. You can bet your old boots I had an awful desire to do the same thing, but I had to stay with the machine gun. I operate an anti-aircraft machine gun, you know. The old first law of nature is sure hard to overcome in a case like this, but I managed to do it, and when he came back I gave him a refreshing shower of machine-gun bullets and the fellows all fired their pistols at him and he hastened away and hasn't returned yet. After this we dropt back for the night, and the infantry dug themselves in for the night. This was by far the most eventful day of my life.

Next morning, a gentle old cow browsing peacefully in front of the battery position aroused feelings which are thus described:

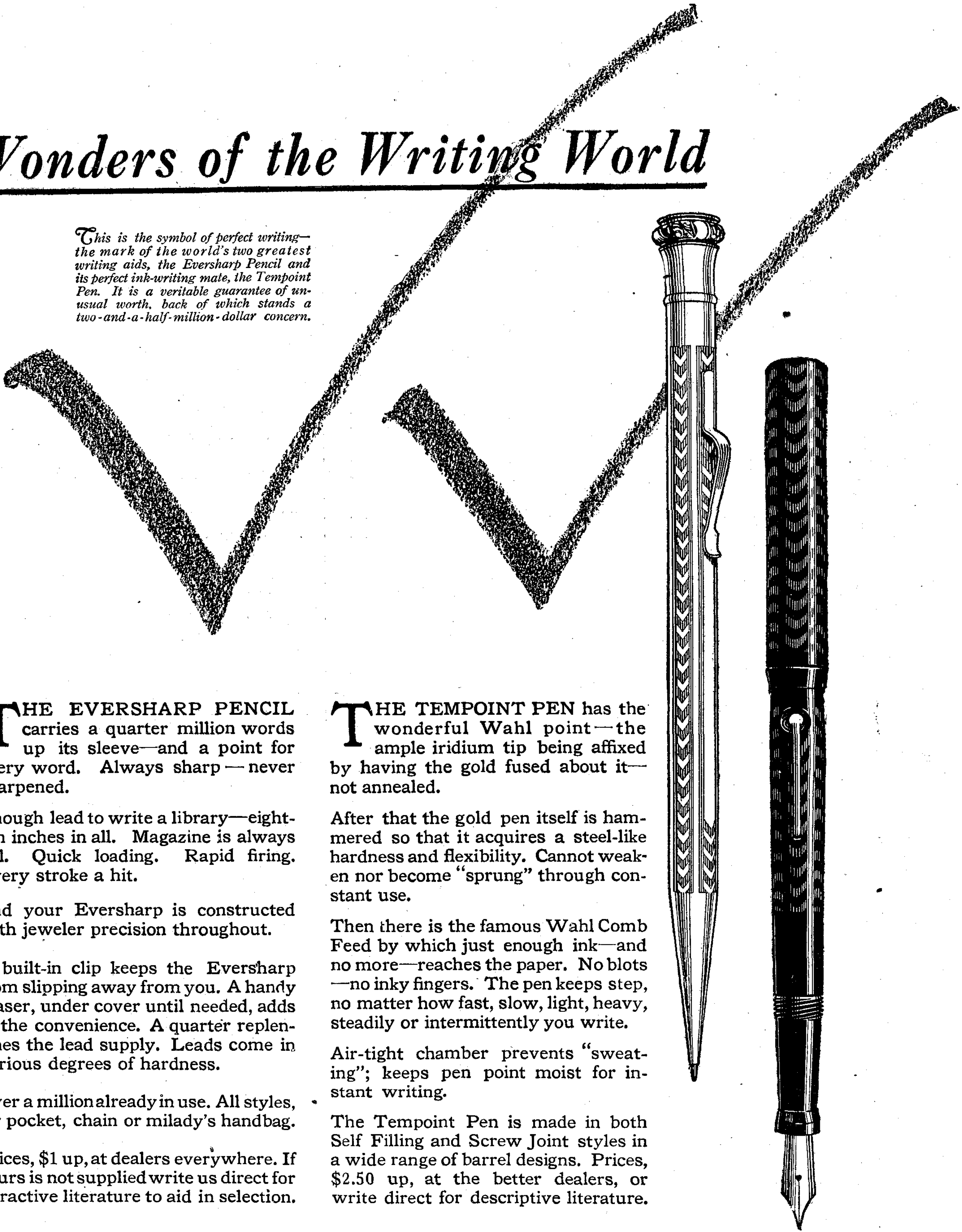
> Now we had been living for two days on our reserve rations which are composed of hard-tack and "corned willie," a concoction that in a time of famine or great stress may be considered palatable, and now even that was finished. An "E" battery man rushed out with a cup to milk her, but unfortunately he approached her from the wrong side and got only a vicious kick for his pains, and gave it up. Several "F" battery men then approached her, and finally by much heroic persuasion they induced her to yield several cups of the precious *lait*. In the meantime the rest of the boys from the battery were eyeing the cow herself hungrily, picturing in their minds the luscious tenderloins and chops that she might afford. She had a shell fragment through her shoulder which crippled her slightly, but otherwise she was very lively. So it was finally decreed that she should die. Census was taken of the battery and a butcher was found in the person of one "Wild Bill Sloan," a mountaineer from the wilds of Tennessee, who, when questioned, admitted modestly that he had at one time pursued that sanguinary occupation. A few minutes later Wild Bill approached the cow, armed with a very vicious-looking trench-knife, taken presumably from the equipment of some *Deutschlander Soldaten*, lately deceased, while the old cow eyed him moodily as if aware of her approaching fate, but powerless to defend herself. We didn't have the heart to watch it, so turned away, and when we looked around a little later the old cow had fallen, a martyr to the most sacred cause that we knew—that of Democracy.
>
> The old cow must have been a centenarian, because she was certainly tough, but after several hours of assiduous parboiling the meat became of a texture that was masticable and then our dreams of chops and tenderloin became a reality. That old cow will certainly hold a tender spot in our hearts for some time to come.

One failure of the war is the failure of our language to describe it. Many writers give it up and just fall back on Sherman's definition, but of course even that merely leaves everything to the imagination. The latest attempt comes in a letter from Edgar Spivey to his parents in Canton, Miss., which is published by the Vicksburg *Herald.* He writes in the midst of the ruins of a once beautiful French city as "a lad who has tasted of the bitterness of war and hate, tasted of the glory and grandeur of being privileged to play the part of a man in a real man's game, tasted of the glowing pride and satisfaction in seeing the great American Army take a very important part in winning a victory in the world's greatest battle," and, therefore, he sends a "message straight into the heart and soul of those who mean the most to him." Young Spivey continues:

> This message is a real message, a message which can only be conveyed from one heart to another. It is not a story of the war, the battle, but the message from me to each of you, after having lived, day and night for nineteen days, in the very midst of the fiercest struggle the war has yet seen—nineteen days with the booming of the guns, the nerve-racking whine of the projectiles, and the crash of the bombs ever in your ears; nineteen days of breathing and eating the damnable gases which have shocked the civilized world; nineteen days of struggling, toiling, praying, with very little food and very little sleep; nineteen days of hell, a message from out such surroundings, I say, from me just to you.
>
> I shall not attempt to tell you the story of the battle, my own vocabulary is far too limited to even suggest to you just what I saw—just what I lived. For four long years the most noted journalists of the world have been trying to picture the horrors, the glory, the wonder of that very hell on earth and they haven't even awakened your imagination to the realization of even the smallest part of that which, upon our entrance upon the field of battle, was suddenly thrust upon us.

Wonders of the Writing World

This is the symbol of perfect writing—the mark of the world's two greatest writing aids, the Eversharp Pencil and its perfect ink-writing mate, the Tempoint Pen. It is a veritable guarantee of unusual worth, back of which stands a two-and-a-half-million-dollar concern.



THE EVERSHARP PENCIL carries a quarter million words up its sleeve—and a point for every word. Always sharp — never sharpened.

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Over a million already in use. All styles, for pocket, chain or milady's handbag.

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After that the gold pen itself is hammered so that it acquires a steel-like hardness and flexibility. Cannot weaken nor become "sprung" through constant use.

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The Tempoint Pen is made in both Self Filling and Screw Joint styles in a wide range of barrel designs. Prices, $2.50 up, at the better dealers, or write direct for descriptive literature.

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Always Sharp—Never Sharpened

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So, too, on trucks, ambulances, tanks—in every branch of service, War's supreme tests established beyond all question the superior rigidity, staunchness and efficiency of

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For the Magneto is the self-contained ignition system, independent of batteries and other contraptions.

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Insist upon Bosch; on airplane, truck, tractor, passenger-car, boat, stationary engine, it has proved its worth. Its shock-proof construction is what you need for dependable, no-worry service.

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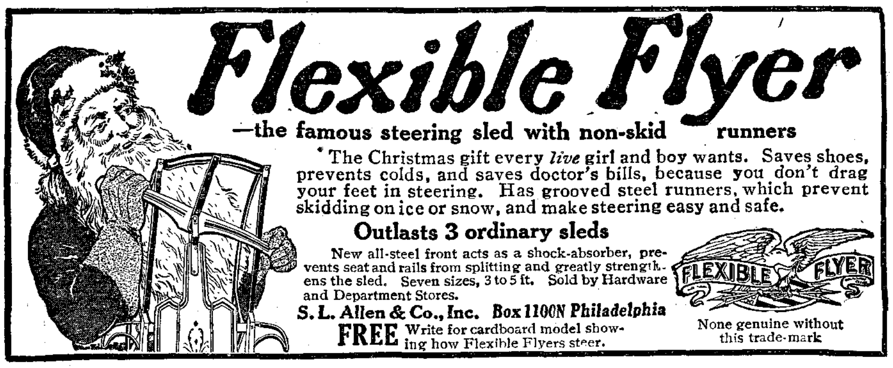

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The Christmas gift every *live* girl and boy wants. Saves shoes, prevents colds, and saves doctor's bills, because you don't drag your feet in steering. Has grooved steel runners, which prevent skidding on ice or snow, and make steering easy and safe.

Outlasts 3 ordinary sleds

New all-steel front acts as a shock-absorber, prevents seat and rails from splitting and greatly strengthens the sled. Seven sizes, 3 to 5 ft. Sold by Hardware and Department Stores.

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FREE Write for cardboard model showing how Flexible Flyers steer.

None genuine without this trade-mark

In fact, when the languages of the world were being coined the words, the phrases, the sentences which would express to you that which I have lived for the past nineteen days were not conceived, and if I could express to you what lives in my mind, my heart, my soul to-day, no human mind has the power to picture it, to realize just what it is.

The papers have been full of the achievements of "my" division, but just where we were, and what we did, I am not allowed to tell. Just remember, I was where the Hun struck the hardest, where he met his greatest surprize, and where he first started to run. I was in the direct path of the pride of the German Army, and even tho it be so very small, yet I, along with all the others, did my little part in causing the great German offensive to be turned into the greatest of Allied victories.

After a brief allusion to the strenuous work in "an inferno of shell and blood and death," this American lad proceeds:

But every one was happy, happy in the thought that they were fighting, and fighting a winning fight for God, country, and home. The spirit of the American soldier is the most wonderful sight of all. To daunt him is an impossibility; you can not work him too hard; and with his faith in God he fears nothing; with death and destruction on all sides of him, and he can laugh at it all. Laugh because he knows he is right, and that whatever the cost, the reward is worth it. He has made his peace with God, and is here to deliver the goods. He is not doing his "bit," but every day, every hour, he is doing his "all."

The bravest battle that was ever fought,
  Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world, you'll find it not;
  'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
  With sword or nobler pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
  From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart,
  Of women that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part,
  Lo! there is the battle-field.

The above conveys to you my only trouble, my only worry. I know that each of you is worrying about me, and my prayer to-day is that you cease your worrying. I am taking my chance, 'tis true, but it is so small a chance, and if I should happen to be called, think what a call it would be, think of the victory, the personal victory that would be won.

I know you have fought your silent battles, from babyhood to the grave, and that you hate to see me go out, after all your years of toiling, struggling with me, to take my chance upon the field of battle. But, dear ones, my prayer to-day is, give me a thousand deaths upon the field of France, but God deliver me from the coward's heart which would make me stay at home. You have filled my veins with a blood which will not allow me to do less than my best; you have filled my soul with a spirit which will not allow me to stay behind, and see others play my game. Yes, blood and spirit which cause me to glory in that God-given privilege of helping destroy the greatest menace to God and to man the world has ever known. So, on I go, with God as my guide and home my destination. Some day I will come back to you, but it will only be after my duty has been done. It may be hard on you, but no greater life can be lived, no grander death died.

In France—in a Paris museum is a letter written more than four thousand years ago. It is a business letter—the most ancient one on earth. When old Rameses wanted to talk shop with his distant banker, on thick papyrus a hurried message was sent. With extra speed the scribes were able to finish the task in *four months.* Progress! Is it anywhere more startlingly illustrated than by the Mimeograph? Five thousand letters *an hour* it produces—letters that surpass old Egypt's products in *quality* as they do in speed. The newest developments of the Mimeograph—speed duplicator of splendidly printed forms, blanks, letters, drawings, etc.—make it a more important factor in the world's progress than ever before. Get new booklet "L" from A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

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TRUCK TIRES

Now is the time to take to heart the warning in the following letter that when a boy in France fails to hear from the folks at home the consequences may be regrettable, for the tendency comes strong upon him to end his loneliness by a plunge into dissipation. Whether from the docks or luxurious homes, from the farm or factory, the same desire animates all our fighters abroad—the earnest hope of receiving a cheery letter from home on mail days. Writing to his sister in Oklahoma City, Corporal Franklin O'Brien, 6th Balloon Corps, describes the scene in camp when the mail-carrier arrives. There is a mad rush in his direction, eager expectation in every face, says the corporal, who proceeds:

Most of them will be content to wait until the mail is ready for delivery; others are frankly anxious and impatient, and there are always the few who are news-seekers to learn what letters came in, who gets them, and how many. So before the mail is ready the whole company will know what to expect. "No mail to-night, fellows," "Only seven letters to-night for the whole company," "Hey, fellows, four thousand sacks of mail to-night," "Mail for every one this time, a whole sackful of letters just came in." These and like expressions can be heard through the barracks at the hour of mail.

And then sounds the voice with all the allurements of the Siren's song, "Mail Call, Mail Call." Like an ants' nest disturbed, the olive-drab forms pile out. They appear from nowhere, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, the company is scrouging around the mail orderly, who is lucky even to be able to hang on to his bundle of letters.

That little runt nearest to him thinks it is a crime to have read a book through, and on the other side is a Pole who can scarcely read, and all around the entire company waits to hear whether or not tidings have arrived from that land and home overseas that is carried in mind every waking moment, yes, and through the hours of sleep. Name after name is called, and at each name a hand is eagerly extended, as eagerly as a thirsty man reaches for a drink of water. Those who have received letters wait in the hope of more. The ones who have not yet received a letter wait, wait disappointed at the name that is not theirs.

The list is finished. The lucky ones have drawn aside to drink in the contents of each message, but the expression of those for whom there was nothing would excite the sympathy of the gods.

When one has received his mail from home how inconsequential are the minor circumstances that a minute ago aroused his wrath. The supper, the weather, those tired muscles, all are forgotten in the ecstasy of memories of home. The sun shining brightly makes the out-of-doors a delightful reading-room, or a rain falling gives one an added reason for lying on his bunk dry and warm, listening as it were to the voice of mother or sweetheart. The world is a happy place after all, soldiering across the seas is not a half bad life. Loving hearts remember him and loving hands pen the heart's message that he, the absent one, may know he is not forgotten.

But what of those who have been forgotten? The world is filled with an indescribable gloom. Even to the ones who receive many letters the day when no mail comes holds disappointment. The feeling of loneliness is so intense, without experiencing it, it can not be understood. During the day, the work keeps the hands and mind employed, the jests and banter with one's fellows make every one a part of the big family. The food, quarters, clothing are all of the best, contentment is enjoyed universally. But when the mail hour comes the company is split up into individual units, each unit is thinking only of home. This is the hour when the seven devils enter into a man's heart after it has been swept clean of all evil and only the high desire for a loved one's remembrance remains. The disappointed spirit is ready for anything; self-restraint is unleashed and recklessness reigns. One hears "To —— with them. I'll write once a month and let it go at that. They never answer my letters," and again, "I'm going to quit writing, my letters are never answered." Another says, "I am going to town and raise ——. If I'd got a letter from my girl I wouldn't, but I didn't, and I'm going." The women of America must awaken to the fact that their men love them, they want to keep all the ideals and faith they brought with them from home, and it is for the women to inspire them more and more as the time of absence lengthens; and the loneliest hour, the hour of desperation, is that mail-hour when a man feels he has been forgotten.

It is considered a "holy duty" by the French people to show their affection for our soldiers. Their one thought, as Pierre Corbeau, a village school-teacher, writes to Mrs. R. R. Lambert, of Minden, La., in a letter conveying news of a brother with the A. E. F., is "to make their life in France as homelike as possible, for they are far from home." That personal affection is spreading into national sympathy appears from the following extracts from M.r Corbeau's communication, which is printed in the Webster *Signal:*

Dear madam, in this great struggle our heartfelt sympathies are always with the American people more and more. Hitherto we have always been interested in the American people, in the English language, and in American history. Henceforth we shall always maintain this same attitude of mind with increased devotion.

You Americans show us now that you have not forgotten the aid we rendered in obtaining liberty for the Western world. You shall fight now with us till the end to obtain liberty for the whole world and thus advance one step nearer to the brotherhood of men wherein war shall have no place.

Dear madam, I am sure you didn't know France at the beginning of the war. Germans were lying about us to the whole world. We were cowards, said they. No, no, we were not cowards, but only we did not like the war. We should wish to work in peace. Germans have attacked us like veritable savages. Then, French soldiers have shown to the Germans that the French soldiers were not yet cowards. The splendid and terrible battle of the Marne was our reply. If we had had ammunition, the *Boches* were lost.

Dear madam and friend, do you like France now? The whole world must recognize the sincerity of purpose of the French nation in this great war, and it must recognize, too, the unthinkable deprivations we have undergone to attain

Pencils and eye glasses

You wouldn't want to read all day through another person's glasses. Of course not! And neither should you work all day with a pencil never intended for your kind of work.

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Westinghouse

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The cities of our western world, in their steady, onward march, move to the beat of the motorman's gong.

Since those days scarcely more than a quarter-century ago, when first in Cleveland, then Kansas City, then St. Joseph, then Richmond, the hum of the railway motor replaced the clatter of horses' hoofs, the electric street car has largely shaped and stimulated America's urban growth.

Thirteen electric railways in 1888—three hundred and ten in the three years that followed—thus the new thought in transportation gathered momentum, until no city worthy of the name is today without its electric street car system.

Congestion of population has given way to expansion. The center of home life has moved farther and farther away from the center of business and factory life. What would otherwise have been today but vast open spaces surrounding closely-built centers of intermingled shops, stores and dwellings now are cities in themselves—cities of beautiful homes, broad lawns, trees, flowers and fresh air.

The name Westinghouse is associated with the development of almost every phase of the electric railway from the giant turbines in the power house to the motor that finally changes the mysterious current into effective pulling power. Switchboards, meters, line material, rail bonds, motor, controller and even the air compressor that empowers the brakes — are products in the development of which Westinghouse skill, initiative and organization have played an important part.

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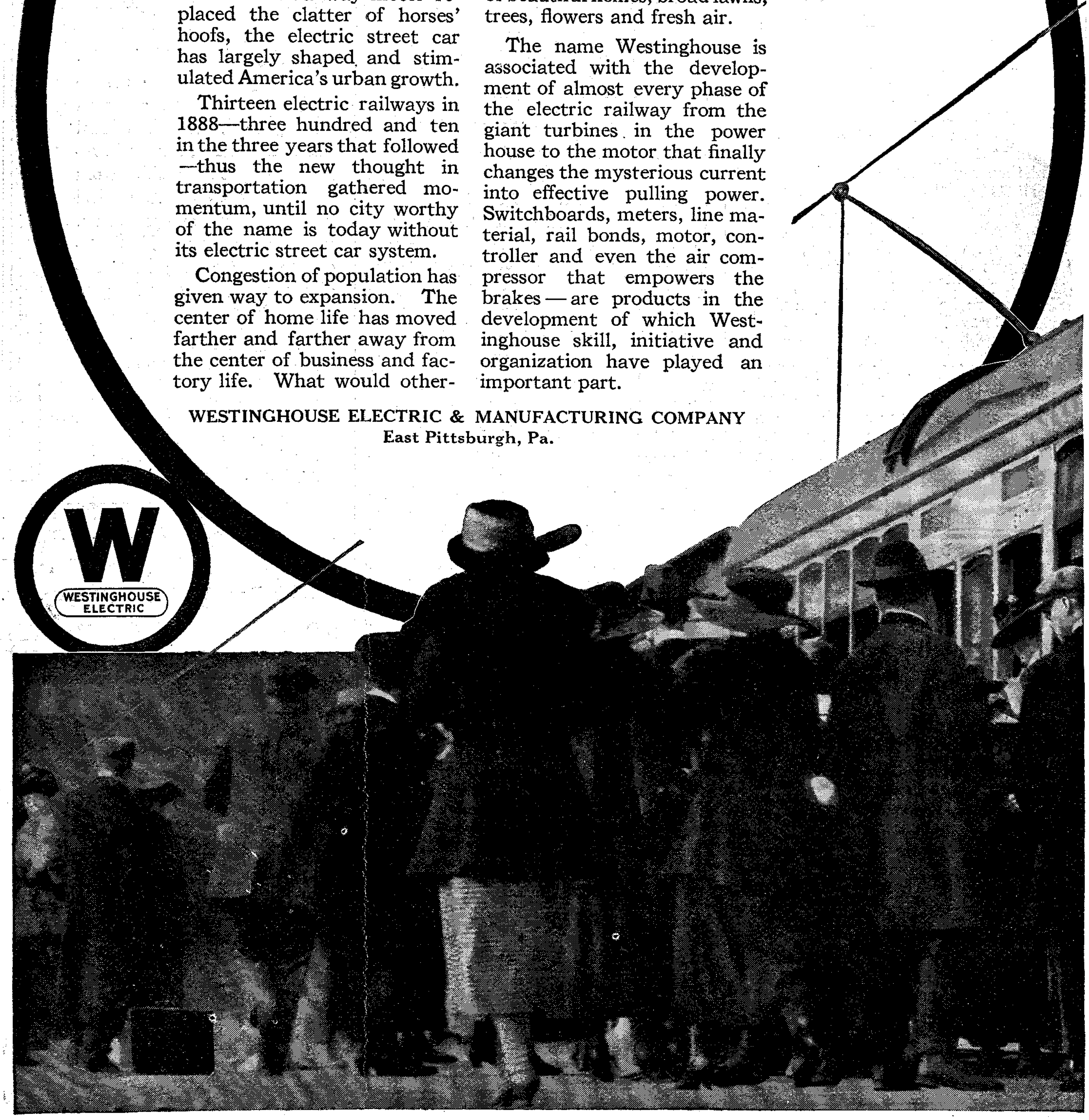

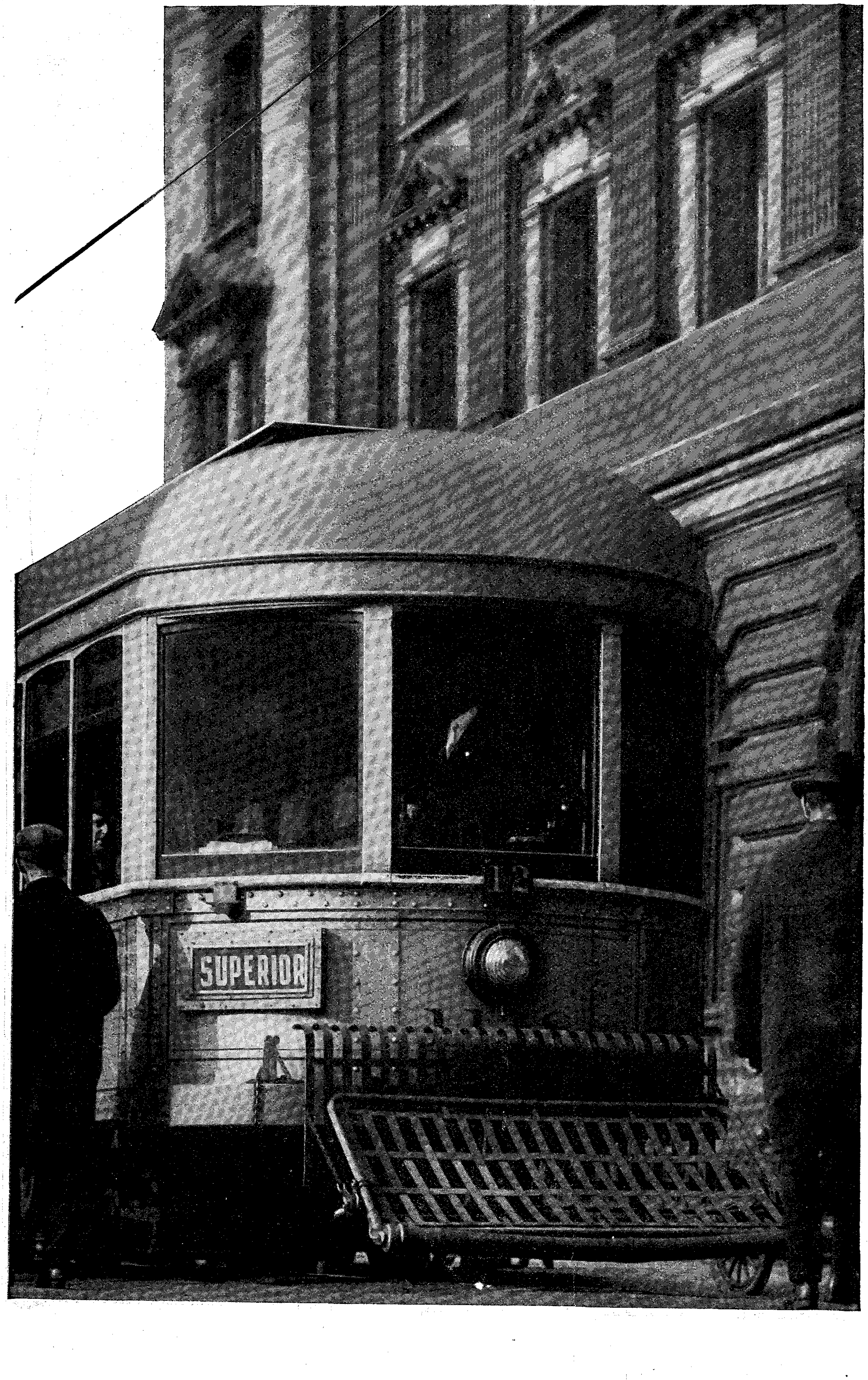
SUPERIOR
12

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A Prize Recipe

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The original recipe was considered the finest soup of its kind in existence.

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This particular soup requires 24 hours in the making. It combines 19 ingredients, all of which meet a fixed standard.

Some must be cut to a certain size. Some must be analyzed. Each must be cooked at a certain heat for a specified number of minutes. Thus the soup when done is exactly like the model soup adopted.

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In the Van Camp kitchens, our scientific cooks—all college trained—worked three years to perfect it.

They tested hundreds of methods and blends. They fixed a standard for every material. When they reached the pinnacle of flavor, they recorded every step.

Now a six-page formula, minutely specifying every detail, is forever followed in that soup.

Simply Heat It

The soup comes to you at a trifling cost, ready to serve when you heat it. It is matchless in flavor—the finest soup of its kind that was ever created.

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Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis

the end at stake. Rather die than to become slaves of Germany. It is our French motto.

Dear madam, I am no more a French soldier. At the beginning of the war I was wounded in a terrible charge with bayonets in the battle of the Marne—three balls in my chest and one in my arm. But I don't think I shall die. I will live to see the victory of right and liberty.

I am a simple public teacher in this little village. I have twenty boys in my class; more than sixty in the parson's school. I am thirty-three years old. My wife is a teacher too, but she has only thirteen girls in her school. We have a son nine years old. He likes American soldiers and he always plays with them. He has given them all our apples and pears and peaches.

It is a holy duty for French families to entertain your loved ones. I have done my bit in this struggle. I have given my fair health for always, but I can work yet for liberty in entertaining American soldiers. Unhappily, I am not a rich man, however, it will be a great pleasure to receive to-morrow at home an American soldier from Reading, Pa., Elwood LeRoy Rish. He will spend his seven days' vacation in our house.

Good-by, dear madam. Tell your husband, your parents, relatives, friends, and compatriots, tell them the whole French people appreciate very much your stout and very generous help.

HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS THE ESKIMO

An Eskimo industry as the subject of a magazine article would, not so long ago, have been regarded as somewhat of a joke. The war, however, reached away into Alaska, raised the price of living, created an industry, brought about prosperous times, with the natural consequence that Madam Eskimo, says a writer in *The Sunset Magazine*, is a very different personage from what she used to be.

"Three dollars for a porterhouse!" he protested. "Say! Who do you think I am—Rockefeller?" His attitude was that of one who was not going to let anybody put anything over on him, even if he was in the Far North, a curiosity-seeker in the Land of Curios.

The sour-dough waiter looked bored. "Prices are goin' up in Alaska, same as any place else," he said. "You can have reindeer steak for six bits."

Beefsteak, three dollars; reindeer steak, seventy-five cents! And the price of beef and mutton and pork becoming higher every day—a condition that prevailed even before Wilhelm started out on his excursion in world-domination. Clearly, Uncle Sam's little pastoral experiment, begun more than twenty years ago with the purpose of relieving the condition of semistarvation to which the Eskimos of northwestern Alaska had been reduced by the invasion of the white man, had reached a strategic point from which it could give old H. C. L. a kick in the ribs.

The amount of reindeer to be shipped this year, to be sure, will not be sufficient to make an appreciable dent in the price of other meats, but considering that reindeer double their number every three years, besides leaving ten per cent. of the entire herd for the market, it will be seen that these northern animals soon will become a factor in the economic affairs of the nation. The range-lands of the North are practically unlimited.

Many Eskimos who became apprenticed herders fifteen or twenty years ago are now quite wealthy, owning a herd of several hundred deer, worth upon the hoof about $25 each, and it is one of the anomalies of the country that some of them have thousands of dollars' worth of meat walking around on the tundras and yet are short of flour and other food. Reindeer-herders know not the meatless Tuesday, but for many of them every day is wheatless. These conditions, however, prevail only in places where the herds are situated at great distances from the centers of white population. Deer-men living near the mining-camps find a ready sale for their product.

Reindeer meat is juicy and tender; its flavor is somewhat between beef and mutton and not "gamey."

With plenty of meat to sell, the Eskimo has become prosperous, but affluence has brought to him some of the troubles of his white brother. Time was when Mrs. Eskimo was happy if she had a piece of walrus or seal meat to cook over a blubber-burning lamp in an igloo constructed of driftwood and banked with tundra-sod; when the killing of a whale was the assembling signal for the Royal Gorge. Mukluks of walrus-skin were plenty good enough, and chewing this tough leather to make it flexible was a work of contentment. A parka and trousers of hair-seal were considered the hall-marks of class.

But that day of simple contentment is past. If Mrs. Eskimo's husband or son owns a reindeer herd, she must have a down-to-date range to cook upon. The old igloo has been converted into a cold-storage room, or a dog-kennel. The living-house must now be large and commodious, with more than one room, and it must be lined with nice planed lumber brought at great transportation cost from the United States. She must have a sewing-machine of the latest model. She must have skirts and underwear of wool, like her white sister, and her coat must be of the finest fawn-skin, trimmed with ermine, or wolf, or wolverine, or Arctic fox. The tops of her mukluks must be of differently colored reindeer hides and gay with beads and other gewgaws. In a few cases she has been known to insist on white-topped kid shoes with high heels, and there is a case on record where a wily trader did a good stroke of business by showing a line of beautiful pink and blue corsets.

To be sure, Madam Eskimo doesn't yet yearn for grand opera. But she makes frequent trips to the big cities of the North, where there are crowds of people, and stores, and candy, and canned music, and moving pictures. Will Madam Eskimo demean herself by chewing walrus leather these days? Not much! She chews gum, instead.

The time has arrived, continues the writer, when the reindeer men must find a market for their surplus steers beyond the local habitat, and with the price of meat constantly advancing in the United States, the introduction of this choice new article of diet should be more than welcome.

Quite a Coincidence.—"'Rawley Jones?' Why, that's my husband's pen name," said the lady of the house.

"Ain't it funny," marveled the cook. "My husband has one, too. Up in the pen they called him 'Glycerin George.'"
—*Judge.*

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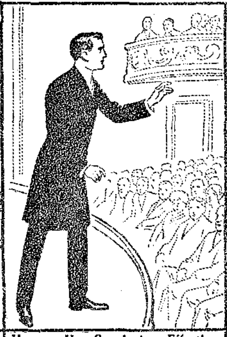
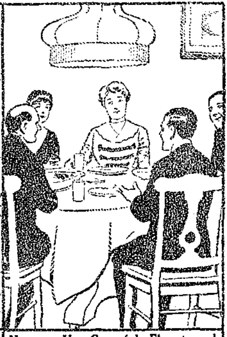
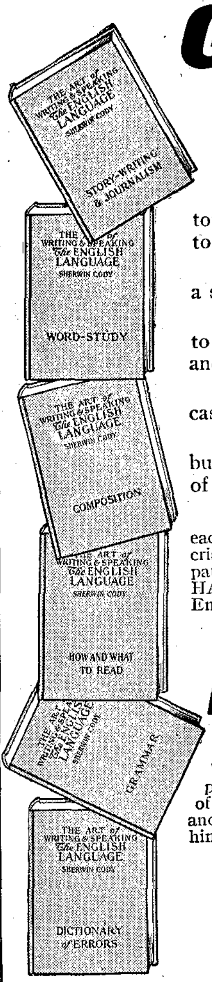


How to Use Convincing, Effective English Before an Audience



How to Use Graceful, Fluent, and Entertaining English in Conversation

Good English and Good Fortune Go Hand in Hand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CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

November 26.—President Wilson receives a cablegram from the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg asking him to protect the Grand Duchy's interests as a free and independent state at the Peace Conference.

November 27.—Washington announces that there will be absolutely no censorship on American newspaper dispatches concerning the Peace Conference, which will take precedence over all commercial business on the cable lines.

The Associated Press reports more than 1,500,000 prisoners of various nationalities released by the Germans. Of this number about 250,000 will pass through the American lines and be fed by the Americans.

The State Department declares positively that any invitation of the German Government to the President to visit Germany while abroad will not be accepted. The President's plans do not contemplate any visits except to Allied countries.

November 28.—Foreign Minister Solf addresses a note to the Allied Powers stating that the third stage of the evacuation has been reached and "encroaches upon the Rhine country to the west of Prüm." It seeming possible that this encroachment contemplates the annexation of this territory to Alsace-Lorraine, the German Government makes solemn protest against any such action.

Official dispatches received in Washington state that the Entente Powers have decided, in consequence of the spreading disorder, not to withdraw their forces from the Balkans and are considering the necessity of dispatching larger expeditions to Hungary and Austria.

November 29.—The White House announces that President Wilson will head the American peace commissioners. The other members of the delegation are Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, military adviser on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, and Edward M. House.

Premier Lloyd George states that the British Government has been advised by the greatest jurists in the Kingdom that the former German Emperor was guilty of an indictable offense for which he ought to be held responsible. The Premier calls for stern and just penalties for those guilty of atrocities in the war and of inhumane treatment of Allied war-prisoners. Moreover, Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

Speaking at the American Thanksgiving-day banquet in London, Premier Borden of Canada approved of the plan to form a League of Nations, but insisted that England and America are able to command the peace of the world by acting together.

November 30.—A Berlin dispatch states that the German Government has proposed to the Entente nations that a neutral commission be appointed to examine the question of responsibility for the war.

Tangier reports that numerous refractory tribes in the Tadla region submitted when they learned of Germany's defeat and the downfall of the Emperor. Tribes throughout the rebellious zone of Morocco are joining the Entente side.

The French Government informs the Chamber of Deputies that a vigorous protest against the brutal treatment of war-prisoners will be sent to Berlin. Amsterdam learns that the British armistice commissioners have threatened a renewal of hostilities unless the conditions under which prisoners are arriving in the Allied lines are remedied.

London reports the surrender of Russian war-vessels held by the Germans in the Black Sea to the Allied naval representatives.

December 1.—British naval men, cables the New York *Tribune* correspondent, estimate that the total bill against Germany for sinking merchantmen will amount to $4,000,000,000.

The Associated Press reports American troops crossing the frontier into Prussia behind the German rear-guards. Headquarters will be established at Treves.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the German Government is starting an investigation of German crimes in Belgium.

Harwich reports eight more German submarines surrendering, making a total of 122.

Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Entente Allies, states an Exchange Telegraph message from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the governments of Berlin and Munich is now complete.

December 2.—In his message to Congress President Wilson declares that he is going to Europe because the Allies, having accepted his fourteen peace principles, desire his personal counsel in their interpretation and application.

Resolutions are introduced in the House and Senate declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the President has temporarily vacated his office and that Vice-President Marshall should perform his duties until his return to the United States.

Senator Cummins introduces a resolution for the creation of a committee of eight Senators to proceed to Paris, make itself familiar with all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the proposed peace treaties, and report upon all such matters to the Senate.

Prince Lvoff, Premier of the first Provisional Russian Government, who is now in Washington, informs the State Department that the Russian diplomats will be permitted by the Allies to attend the Peace Conference as representatives of their country.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies tells a meeting at Bristol that the only solution of the problem of the German colonies is to include them in the British Empire.

December 3.—As a practical solution of the problem of maintaining the world's peace, Senator Williams, of Mississippi, tells the Senate that Great Britain and the United States, who are amply equipped by sea power and natural resources, would form an effective league of nations.

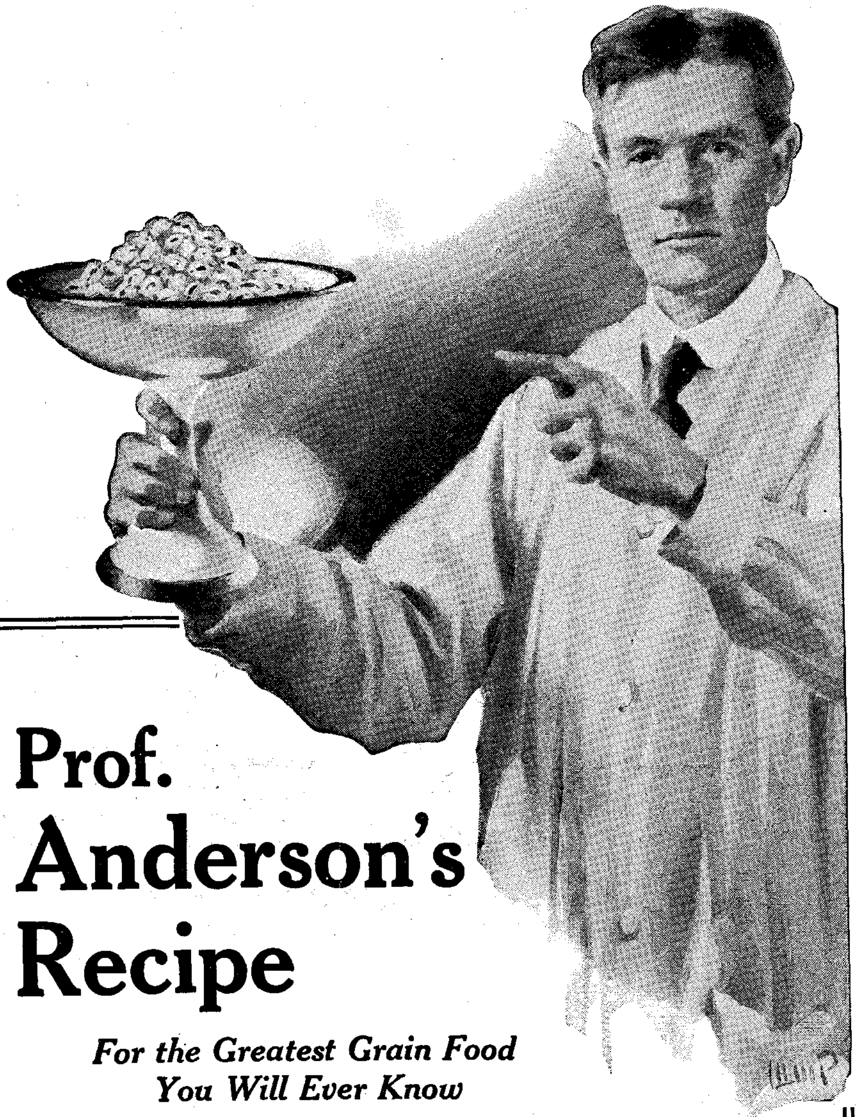
Senator Knox, former Secretary of State, introduces a resolution declaring that the Peace Conference should defer to some future time any project for a general league of nations or for any sweeping change in the ancient and international laws of the sea which were violated by the Teutonic Powers.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 26.—London reports that the question of the extradition of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is being considered by British law officers, who are working in close cooperation with the French authorities.

The Berlin *Red Flag*, organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, demands "the immediate convention of a revolutionary tribunal" to pass sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and Bethmann-Hollweg.

An official note is published in Rome charging Austria-Hungary with violating the armistice by releasing Italian



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Seal the grains in guns. Roll the gun barrels for one hour in 550 degrees of heat. Then shoot the guns to explode the steam inside every food cell.

The purpose is to blast every food cell, of which a wheat kernel contains 125 millions. The object of that is easy, quick digestion, and to fit every atom to feed.

These Are Not Tidbits

Puffed Grains seem like tidbits—flavory, fragile food confections made to fascinate.

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Corn Puffs

Each 15c Except in Far West

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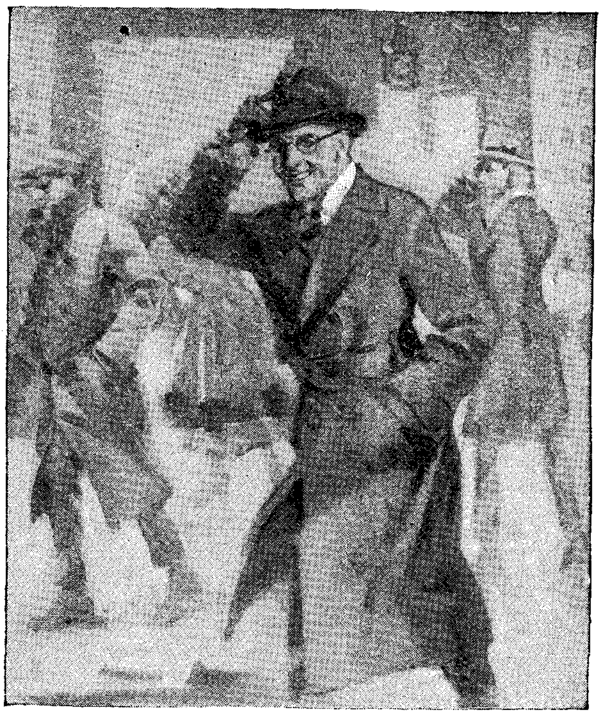

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Warmth—Comfort
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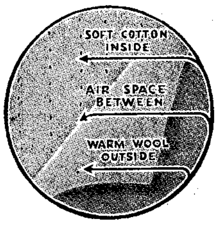

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National Underwear Standards: "Duofold" for cold weather; "Rockinchair" for warm weather.

Get the habit of doing things right. This will mean: Greater production, less waste, increased earnings. Work for good times all the time.—U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR, Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary.

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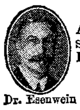
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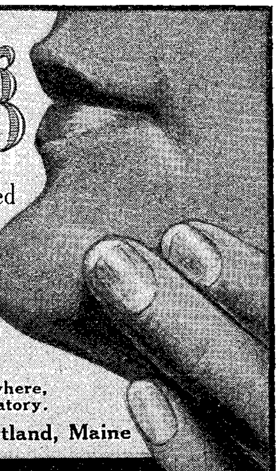

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SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c., Trial Size 15c. Attractive Week-end Box 39c.

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Hinds HONEY AND ALMOND Cream

prisoners poorly clothed and without food.

November 27.—An Amsterdam correspondent wires that Premier Ruija de Beerenbrouck tells the Second Chamber William Hohenzollern will have to leave Holland if his presence there becomes perilous to the country.

Events of the past few days, state dispatches from Berlin, indicate that, with the exception of the small Spartacus group, there is complete agreement in Germany that a National Assembly must be held.

November 28.—Copenhagen hears that a counter-revolution has begun in Germany. Several generals have issued proclamations and attempted to dissolve various Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, and the chief army command has been ordered to Berlin.

A Munich dispatch states that Bavaria has broken relations with the Berlin Government.

The London *Daily Express* reports that the Entente Allies have decided to demand that Holland surrender the ex-Kaiser to justice. A Copenhagen dispatch says the Vienna Government intends to bring to trial all persons responsible for the war.

The Associated Press learns that Foreign Secretary Solf has charged the Hamburg Soldiers' and Workmen's Council with being in independent communication with the Russian *Soviet* Government.

November 29.—Copenhagen learns that the Berlin Government has sent a telegram to the ex-Kaiser demanding the formal abdication of himself and the former Crown Prince.

Other dispatches from this point state that the Liberal party in Baden has demanded a complete breach with Berlin, and that Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, has caused the arrest of a German courier on his way to Austria.

A Leipzig dispatch reports the Government at Vienna informing former Emperor Charles that he must leave Austria because of the counter-revolutionary movement there.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press sends the text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, dated November 28, which is issued by the Government in "reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication."

Another Berlin dispatch states that a group of Independent Social-Democrats has seized all the wireless stations in Germany and is transmitting propaganda. The Government disclaims all responsibility for wireless information sent abroad.

Copenhagen hears that the Bavarian Premier has declared himself ready to take all the consequences of a conflict with the former German Empire. Should Bavaria be obliged to act independently, adds the dispatch, the Rhine provinces and the whole of South Germany will support her.

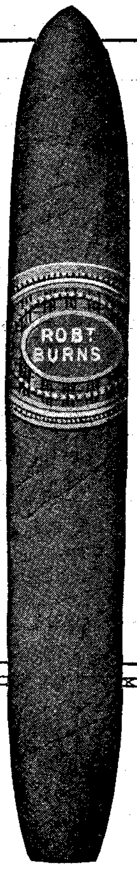
December 1.—The Hague reports the Netherlands Government appointing a committee to determine the position the former German Emperor occupies in Holland.

Bern reports that the King of Wurttemburg has formally abdicated.

December 2.—An official French telegram received in Washington states that the "famine" in Germany is a sham and that there are sufficient foodstuffs in the Empire to carry it through the winter.

In a newspaper interview, the British Attorney-General says the War Cabinet

mild Robt. Burns 3 national sizes



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(Actual Size)

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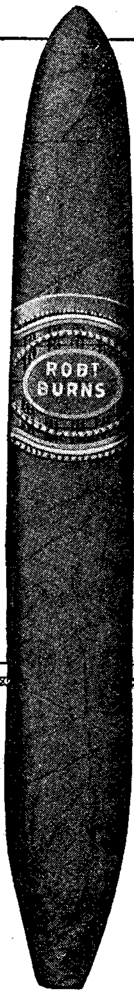

Robt. Burns
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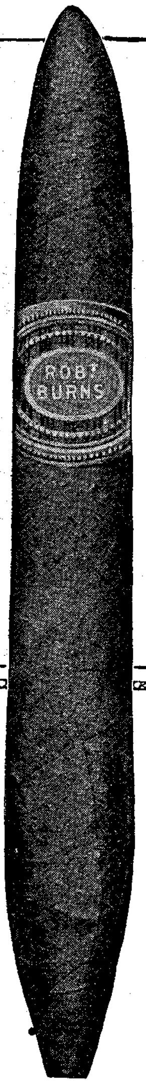
(Actual Size)

An unusually popular shape, as the sales sheets clearly testify



Robt. Burns
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For men who prefer Robert Burns in a size slightly longer than the Invincible.

ALL cigars, including Robert Burns, now cost more to make—due to the new war tax on cigars—plus the advancing cost of materials, labor, overhead, etc.

But modern smokers will cheerfully pay a trifle more for this mild cigar whose balanced Havana fragrance wins even callous smoke appetites to *moderation in smoking*.

Efficient Robert Burns may be had, at good cigar stores, in the three attractive shapes and sizes pictured on this page.

You will say, when you smoke your first Robert Burns Cigar, "This is what I have been looking for—true Havana *taste* plus true *mildness!*"

Have you tried one lately?

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We must do our best to make the change from War Work to Peace Work as easy as possible. Co-operation is the big thing needed now. U. S. Dept. of Labor, W. B. Wilson, Secretary.

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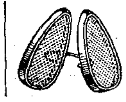

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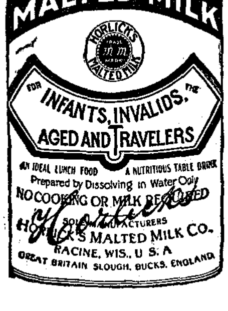
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has unanimously decided to press Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

Prague reports that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his family have been deposed by the National Assembly.

The workers in Berlin and Cologne, wires the Berlin correspondent of the Rotterdam *Courant*, have declared all banks the property of the state and threaten to put all house property in the same class.

December 3.—Frederick William Hohenzollern tells the Associated Press correspondent at Oosterland, Holland, that he has not renounced any of his rights as Crown Prince of Germany, that he favors the formation of a republic like that of France and the United States, and would be content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, and even be happy to work as a factory laborer.

London reports that the representatives of the Allies now in conference in Downing Street are unanimously in favor of demanding that Holland hand over the ex-Kaiser and the former Crown Prince. With regard to Germany's ability to pay reparations, it was suggested that the Allies take control of the German railways and her coal and potash industries.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Dutch Government has decided to stop all exports to Germany in reprisal for the stoppage of the export of coal to Holland.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

November 26.—A message from Stockholm states that Russian Bolshevik troops have crossed the River Narova on a broad front and have entered Esthonia.

Ottawa denies the report that the Canadian-Siberian expeditionary force has been canceled.

November 27.—Cable advices received in Honolulu note a report in Japan that Admiral Kolchak, dictator of Siberia, has been assassinated at Omsk.

November 30.—Russian Socialists in Paris have addrest a memorandum to French Socialists explaining why they are opposed to Bolshevism and declaring that the military intervention of the Allies is to safeguard Russian democracy.

December 1.—Archangel reports the Russo-American forces capturing Karpagorskoi, one hundred and twenty miles from Pinega, after a fight with the Bolsheviki.

In their retreat from Russian territory, Paris reports, the German Army of 500,000 men is pillaging the villages.

GENERAL WAR-ITEMS

November 26.—The British Admiralty reports the total number of naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 11 as 39,766, divided as follows: killed or died of wounds—officers, 2,466; men, 30,895. Wounded, missing, or prisoners: officers, 1,042; men, 5,363. In addition, 14,661 officers of merchant vessels and fishing-boats lost their lives by enemy action and 3,295 were taken prisoners.

Surgeon-General Braisted tells the House Naval Committee that deaths in the United States Navy from war causes totaled 1,233.

November 27.—American Naval Headquarters in London credits American war-ships with sinking or capturing ten German submarines. Forty-six vessels were engaged in fights in which it was known submarines were present.

November 28.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* charges that the Poles after capturing Lemberg, the Galician capital, sacked the Jewish quarter and slaughtered several thousand persons.

Official announcement is made in London that during the war Great Britain actually lost nearly 1,000,000 men, killed or dead through other causes.

November 29.—London reports that approximately 200 German submarines were destroyed during the war. The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated at 360.

Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, states a Copenhagen dispatch. The number killed was 800,000.

November 30.—Washington announces that four entire divisions and major units of eight other divisions, totaling 3,451 officers and 79,663 men, have been designated by General Pershing for an early return home. New figures of American Army casualties show a total of 262,693, exclusive of prisoners.

London reports casualties in the Royal Air forces from April, when they were amalgamated, to November 11 were: killed, 2,680; wounded, missing, and prisoners, 4,909.

A diplomatic dispatch from Saloniki to Washington declares that official German and Turkish statistics, which were seen by a former officer in the Ottoman Navy, gave the number of Armenians deported from their homes as 1,394,350, of whom 1,054,550 were later murdered.

December 2.—Official announcement of the surrender of 4,433 German troops who were driven out of German East Africa is made at Laurenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa.

Copenhagen reports the arrival of a British fleet at Libau, in Courland, on the Baltic.

FOREIGN

November 27.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, declares that forty-nine Belgian priests were tortured and put to death by the Germans during the occupation.

November 28.—Lima reports that the Cabinet and Senate have approved the protest to Chile against the anti-Peruvian riots at Iquique and that an indemnity will be demanded.

Melbourne reports that the Federal House of Representatives has prest through the bill imposing a 30 per cent. additional income tax.

November 29.—Dispatches received at Buenos Aires say hostile manifestations continue in various cities of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. It is reported that the Peruvian and Bolivian governments have decided to request the Peace Conference to pass upon the Tacna and Arica controversy.

November 30.—Buenos Aires gets news of a Chilean cruiser being sent to suppress new riots at Antofagasta, and that two army divisions are ordered mobilized.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury reports Great Britain's national debt outstanding on September 30 was $34,375,000,000.

December 1.—After Enver Pasha, former Turkish Minister of War, left Constantinople, states a Geneva dispatch, the disappearance of $110,000,000 of public funds in various banks was noticed.

At a meeting of the British Labor party in London resolutions were adopted demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and calling President Wilson's attention to the "urgent need of justice" in the case of Thomas J. Mooney.

December 2.—Reuter's reports that from the beginning of the war to the end of

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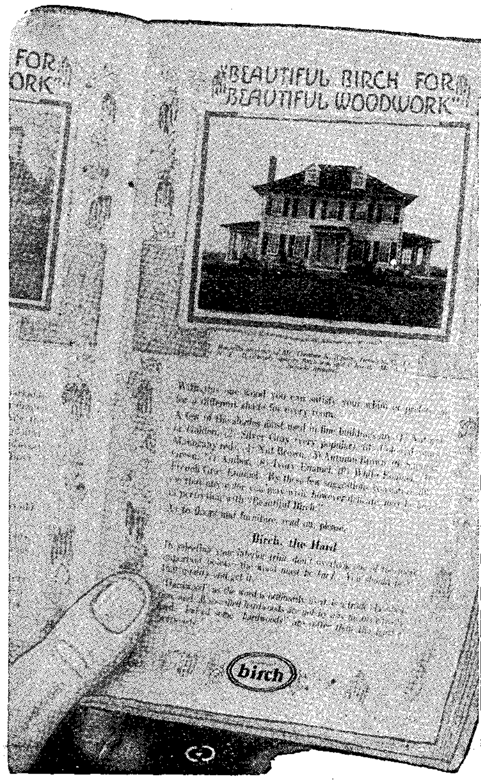

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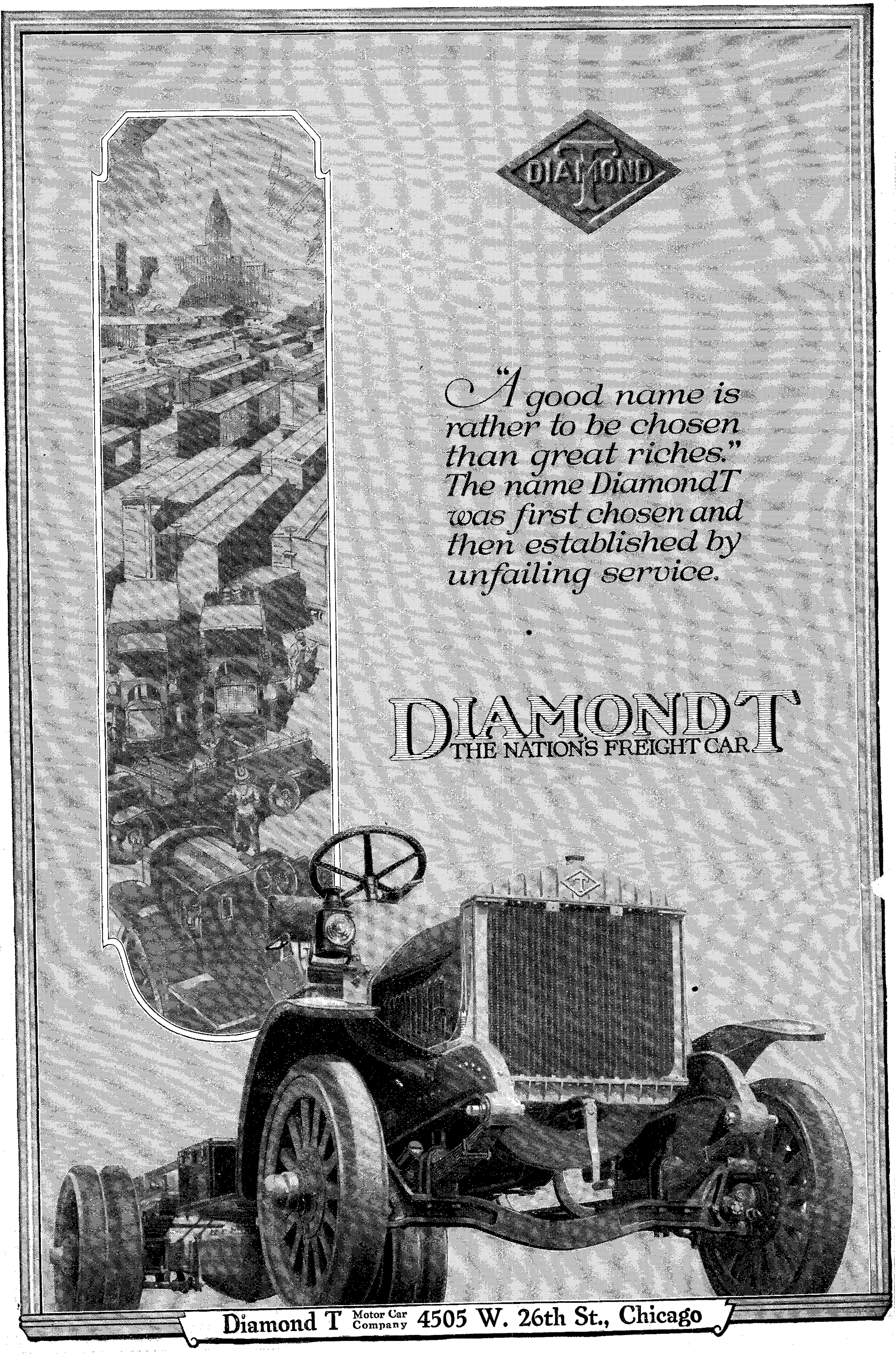

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The name DiamondT
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1917, the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks were massacred and 200,000 mobilized Greeks were put to death or died of their sufferings. Greek property taken by the Turks is valued at $600,000,000.

A Santiago dispatch states that Chilean army reserves have been recalled to the colors and that naval commanders have been ordered to Santiago for a conference.

DOMESTIC

November 26.—The Shipping Board announces the refusal of the Government to approve the proposed transfer of the vessels under British registry owned by the International Mercantile Marine Corporation to a British syndicate. The Government offers to take over the ownership of these vessels upon the terms of the British offer.

San Francisco reports that approximately 500,000 workers in the United States have taken action favoring a strike for the release of Thomas J. Mooney.

The Alien Property Custodian seizes fourteen enemy-owned seats on the New York Stock Exchange, the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, and other boards.

A so-called curfew ordinance to keep all children under sixteen off the streets after 9 o'clock in the winter and 10 o'clock in the summer is passed by the New York Board of Aldermen.

November 27.—Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, declares that the only hope for a safe, orderly national development is in the maintenance of present wage levels and continuous improvement of labor conditions.

Recent riotous attacks on Socialist gatherings by soldiers and sailors in New York City impel the Police Commissioner to inform the Mayor that the police will stop rioting, even if they have to use machine guns on the uniformed men.

November 28.—Yielding to "the urgent appeal of the President," Governor Stephens of California commutes the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney to imprisonment for life.

Washington announces that the Food Administration will conduct an intensive food-conservation campaign next week so that 300,000,000 hungry people in Europe and the Near East may be fed.

Vice-President Marshall announces that he will remain in Washington during the President's absence in Europe.

November 29.—The War Department states that conscientious objectors who were furloughed to farms will not be demobilized with those at army camps unless their civilian employers can dispense with their services. The Students' Army Training Corps is to be demobilized by January 1.

It cost $5,645,000,000 to run the American Army during the year ended June 30, reports the Federal Treasurer; the Navy cost $1,368,000,000, and the expenses of the civil government proper amounted to $1,516,000,000. The Shipping Board spent $862,000,000, and $181,000,000 was paid out in pensions, making the grand total $9,572,000,000.

Labor leaders in New York decide to begin a nation-wide campaign for the liberation of Thomas J. Mooney, and the International Workers' Defense League pushes the agitation for a general strike on December 9 as a demonstration against the California Governor's failure to pardon Mooney.

November 30.—Brewing of beer and other malt beverages stops throughout the country at midnight. Twelve hundred breweries, employing approximately 81,000 men, are now out of business.

The Treasury Customs Bureau announces the removal of harbor restrictions imposed under the Espionage Act.

December 1.—The *Mauretania* arrives at New York with the first detachment of returning American troops, 4,069 strong, the majority being members of aero squadrons.

The New York Police Department announces the formation of an aviation section, which is the first aerial police organization in the world.

Food-conservation week is ushered in with the reading in churches, colleges, schools, and other institutions of a message from Mr. Hoover calling upon the American people to "demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their consecration, by self-denial, to the cause of suffering humanity."

Speaking at a meeting in New York called by the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, Samuel Gompers announced the following chief planks in labor's reconstruction program: "No industrial autocracy, no reduction of wages, no lengthening of hours."

December 2.—President Wilson gives Congress his views on the part the Government should play in after-the-war domestic problems.

The State Department requests citizens and concerns who suffered losses through German submarine warfare to file accurate accounts of the same with the Department before January 1.

The majority of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate recommends dismissal of the proceedings involving disloyalty charges against Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Departmental estimates presented to Congress give the Government's outlay in the fiscal year 1920, beginning July 1 next, as $7,443,415,838. Of this amount $5,212,000,000 will go to the War and Navy departments, $893,000,000 to pay interest on war-debt, and $579,000,000 for continuing the building of a merchant marine.

The Federal Trade Commission, in a supplemental report to Congress, charge Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson Company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company with a combination in restraint of trade and controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meats.

December 3.—At a meeting in Bloomington the Illinois Federation of Labor launches a labor party to compete with the Republicans and Democrats at the polls.

The Food Administration removes all restrictions on sugar consumption in public eating establishments.

The Senate Military Committee is informed by General March that General Pershing is selecting units for the occupational force of 1,250,000 men and that all the other soldiers in France will be brought home as rapidly as shipping can be provided.

After Crossing the Bar.—"That's how we do things in the Army," said Tommy, pointing to a news-heading which bore the words, "Five Hundred Germans Drowned in Champagne." "Got nothing to beat that in the Navy, I'll bet."

"Oh, haven't we?" retorted his sailor friend. "My lad, that's nothing to get excited about—nothing at all. In that last little affair along the Belgian coast we sank three German submarines in port!"
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DENOMINATIONS $100, $500, $1000.

Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma.
We have loaned over $3,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor.
Bonds mature in 2, 3, and 5 years and can be had in denominations of $100.00, $500.00 and $1000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
Assets over $400,000.00
**31 State National Bank Building
Oklahoma City Oklahoma**

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BETTER DAYS COMING FOR THE RAILROADS

"THE question which causes me the greatest concern," said President Wilson in his address to Congress on December 2, "is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads." He added that he frankly turned to Congress for counsel, and said he had "no confident judgment of his own." Nor did he see how any thoughtful man could have who knew anything of the complexity of the problem, as it was a problem which had still to be studied, and without bias or prejudice.

A few days before the President made his speech Laurence Beech, in *The Financial World*, remarked that "just when it seemed that confidence was being restored to railroad security holders, confusion has been thrown again into their ranks." A few weeks before the consideration which dominated the stock market had been that peace "would bring relief of a very substantial kind to the carriers, through a reduction of their operating costs." But this had since been obscured suddenly by thoughts of the difficulties to be met in the unscrambling process when the roads were returned to their private owners and by the specter of labor troubles, both of which were "greatly complicated by uncertainty as to when the Government would relinquish control, and as to what, in the meantime, would be its program of operation."

More important than the resignation of Secretary McAdoo was a pronouncement by Samuel Gompers to the effect that organized labor "would brook no reduction in wages after the war," and the starting, by owners of railroad securities, of an aggressive agitation "for the immediate return of the properties to their owners." Representatives of the latter movement had opened their campaign with "a volley of ominous statements, purporting to warn railroad security-holders against the dangers of unification and the impairment of the railroads' credit positions if Government operation was prolonged." In these circumstances railroad stockholders "conjured up a vision of themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea." Generally, they failed to perceive that "the final solution of their problems is now more certain, if anything, than ever." Mr. Beech then outlined reasons for his faith that much better days are ahead for the roads:

> "It is the spirit of the law that the railroads be maintained by the Government and returned to their owners in substantially as complete equipment as when they were taken over as a war-measure. Nor is it the intent of the law to impair their strategic value to their owners. At the same time the organized campaign for the immediate return of the roads, while characterized somewhat by alarmist methods, now that it is not hampered by patriotic considerations, should have the effect of giving helpful publicity to the weak points of government control, and should act as a buffer against the improper extension or abuse of powers now delegated to the Railroad Administration.
>
> "If the campaign succeeds in bringing about an early return to private control, only to have the roads face worse difficulties than now, the results will indeed be regrettable. But that is hardly probable, because the best efforts of some of the brainiest and ablest railroad men in the nation are being devoted to the development of plans for a new order of things. Since these men are working in cooperation with the Government, it is not likely that a premature or ill-advised program will be adopted.
>
> "Once back in private hands, the greatest problems remaining to be dealt with will be labor's wages, and rates. These are so interrelated that the solution of one entails the satisfactory solution of the other. It is highly improbable that in future the Interstate Commerce Commission will force a radical reduction in rates unless such reduction is compatible with a reduction in labor's wages, as well as with decreased operating expenses in other directions.
>
> "Enlightened public opinion is the best guaranty of more liberal treatment of both these questions. The public will no longer support a policy of starvation compensation for the services it expects the railroads to render. In this respect the circumstances which demanded that the Government take over the railroads upon our entrance into the war have had a most fortunate reaction. The public now recognizes that the roads were brought to a perilous credit position by the refusal to grant them a living wage, and that they were not only prevented thereby from developing to the fullest extent the efficiency of their service, but that new capital was prevented from going into new railroad enterprises, which would have aided in the further exploitation and development of the country's natural wealth and industrial resources.
>
> "The changed attitude of the public is, in fact, the key to the whole future of the railroads. If competition is not throttled, the fascination of the railroad field will still hold in it men of the highest executive ability and creative genius. Such men are now admittedly at the head of our transportation systems. They are the type of men more interested in the opportunity to create efficiency and develop new territory than in the stock market. The old order of things has passed out, and while the methods by which its evils were suppress may not have been the best, they have at least proved effective and, happily, have given rise to a new order.
>
> "It is the desire of the many thousands of people, the owners of seventeen billions of railroad securities, to see the rehabilitation of railroad credit which they realize may be best accomplished through private initiative. And it is the desire of the great part of the population of the country to avoid government ownership and to see an intelligent regulation of railroad affairs that will promote the highest efficiency of our transportation systems.
>
> "Out of the war it seems that this changed sentiment has come, and while the solution of the whole problem presents a multitude of complexities and will doubtless be attended with many periods of uncertainty, I believe that the present is auspicious for investment in high-grade railroad stocks. The stock market is reflecting an exaggerated view of the outcome of the more recent developments. Many rail stocks at this writing are down from ten to twelve points from their highest levels of the year, and from the technical market standpoint their position has been greatly improved.
>
> "The recommendation to buy rails for investment, and probable generous enhancement in market value, applies particularly to the stocks of companies which have demonstrated their earning power year in and year out; companies whose managements have, through sheer force of extraordinary operating efficiency, kept their properties in good physical condition, and companies whose territories are capable of further development."

HOME!

To you, Our Beloved Boys, a welcome home!

Our hearts are overflowing, not only with the ction of blood ties, but with respect, gratitude admiration. You bring back to us—your fathers mothers—a glorious and enduring Peace, which, ting with our inspired Allies, you won with r courage, your brains, and your brawn.

Such is your Achievement. And now let us turn n War to the Work and Responsibilities of Peace. Americans have a gigantic task before us. It ur job to clear away the wreckage of War, to uild and reorganize half the World. And with home again, with your broad shoulders and rage and energy, we can do it. We must do it.

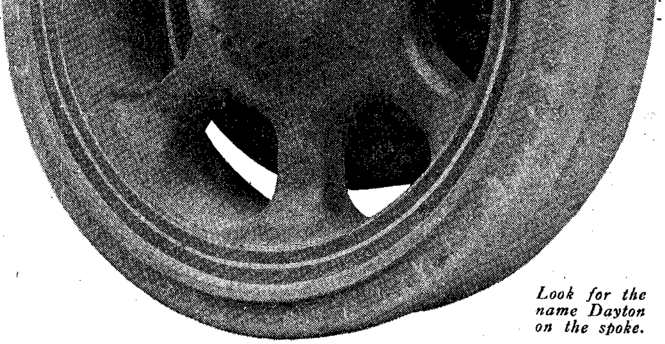
Perhaps we do not need tell you this: while fought so magnificently with bayonet and hine-gun in the trench, we, American Industry, at home fought for you beside lathe and drill- s—to hearten, strengthen and arm you for the Inevitable Victory. How effectively American Industry met the test is for you, our Beloved Boys, to tell us. Yours is the greater glory, brilliantly won, abundantly deserved. But now that we have you home again we need you. We need you at home as sorely as we needed you in France. We need you to carry to fulfillment the plans and destiny and responsibility of American Industry. To help you Win the War we built new factories, increased our manufacturing facilities enormously, developed new visions of engineering, new conceptions of the needs and markets of the Peace-Time World.

We need you now to hold in Peace the Supreme Place which you have won for us in War.

Let us work together. Shoulder to shoulder we will march on to the fulfillment of America's Industrial Destiny. "Let's Go!"

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company
Detroit, U. S. A.

Dayton
WHEELS
The SPOKES ARCH into the RIM with BROAD SWEEPING CURVES



Winning a continuous road battle

Look for the name Dayton on the spoke.

THE road is the wheel's worst enemy. From the first turn of a wheel—as it carries its load on the road-way—from the moment of contact— the road begins a constant, grueling attack. Every stone, every rut, every hump or bit of uneven surface means a blow at the life of the wheel.

Man has smoothed out the rough spots—he has brushed away the stones—he has labored with brain and brawn to curb this evil. But smooth roads wear rough—paved streets crumble—and always the pounding and striking continues.

And in recent years, as the motor truck has grown in importance, it has placed new burdens on the already over-worked wheel. Massive trucks with heavy loads must travel at high speed to help carry the world's commerce on schedule time.

The constant jolts and jars of the road have been multiplied over and over again as truck tonnage has grown and as speed has increased. The added pressure of heavy loads, the continuous blows of rough and worn-out roads have demanded a truck wheel that is resilient and light, yet strong and durable.

And now comes the Dayton Steel Wheel—a wheel that meets all these requirements. An achievement of science—it has mastered the road problems of the motor truck.

Here is a wheel that is never out of round—that can develop no flats to hammer the bearings and tires. A wheel that is impervious to conditions of climate —a wheel that is resilient to dissipate road shocks —one that has strength to bear all burdens—endurance that out-lives the truck—lightness that adds to carrying capacity.

That is the Dayton Steel Wheel. That is the wheel which is winning a continuous motor truck road battle.

Now that the war is won, our out-put will again be at the disposal of all commercial truck makers. Our folder, "The Final Motor Truck Wheel and Why" tells the wheel story in an interesting way. May we send you a copy?

The Dayton Steel Foundry Company, *Main Office and Works,* Dayton, Ohio

Detroit
Chicago

Dayton
Steel Truck Wheels
PATENTED

New York
Cincinnati

AUTOMOBILE STOCKS IN WAR-TIMES AND AFTER

Just what the effect of an end to the war has been on automobile stocks was recently discust by *The Financial World.* These stocks, at least such of them as are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, "have been quite active and in strong demand for a considerable period, with just profit-taking enough by professional traders to give the market an uncertain appearance at times." In these circumstances, the writer believes that a record of the price movements in the last two months is especially interesting "in connection with general expressions in the auto trade that a great revival in automobile manufacturing is in prospect." Many of the companies which have been engaged in war-work, and were rapidly getting on a 100 per cent. war-production basis when the armistice was signed, have been "revising their plans for a resumption of production on a bigger scale than ever in order to catch up with the demand, which, it is said, will be very great this winter for next season's business." While some cancellations of government truck orders have been anticipated by the trade and some little disappointment has occurred over the order allowing car-makers to resume on only a 75 per cent. basis, when 90 to 100 per cent. was expected, it is believed that "a further release will be allowed later on." The writer then says:

"The improvement in auto shares began in late September, the following advances in the leading issues having occurred between September 30 and November 12, on which latter date the stock market began to register its opinion of the armistice terms which were signed the day before:

	Sept. 30	*Nov. 12*	*Advance*
Chandler Motor	86	104½	18½
General Motors	117	129⅝	12⅝
General Motors pfd	78½	85⅛	6⅝
Goodrich B. F	46⅞	58	11⅛
Kelly-Springfield Tire	46½	55¾	9¼
Lee Rubber & Tire	19	20¼	1¼
Maxwell Motor	27¾	41	13¼
Maxwell Motor 1st pfd	58	69¾	11¾
Maxwell Motor 2d pfd	22¼	28⅜	6⅛
Pierce-Arrow	39¼	49	9¾
Pierce-Arrow pfd	98	102½	4½
Saxon Motor	6	14	8
Studebaker	49⅛	68⅝	19½
White Motors	*46½	48	1½
Willys-Overland	†20⅜	28¾	8⅜

*$50 par value. †$25 par value.

"The further course of the market for these stocks will be governed largely by the reports they make with respect to the profits made on war-business and how much they will have to write off for wear and tear of war-machinery, and also the future of the industry will depend much on the course of the industrial swing from war to peace conditions. Should there be any considerable unsettlement, with labor unrest, and business should hesitate, then the boom in auto manufacturing would probably receive a check. It is too soon yet to express more than a cautious opinion that the outlook is fairly promising."

AS TO A REVIVAL IN BUILDING

With the removal of restrictions on the use of building materials and a promised increase in the supply of labor by discharges from the Army and the ending of outdoor activities, such as farming, *Bradstreet's* reports a good deal of interest in the prospect for activities, long represt, in the direction of ordinary building. Much speculation has occurred as to the amount of building that will be possible in some sections at once, in others not before spring. Efforts have been made to arrive at an approximation of the amount involved, but they have been met by

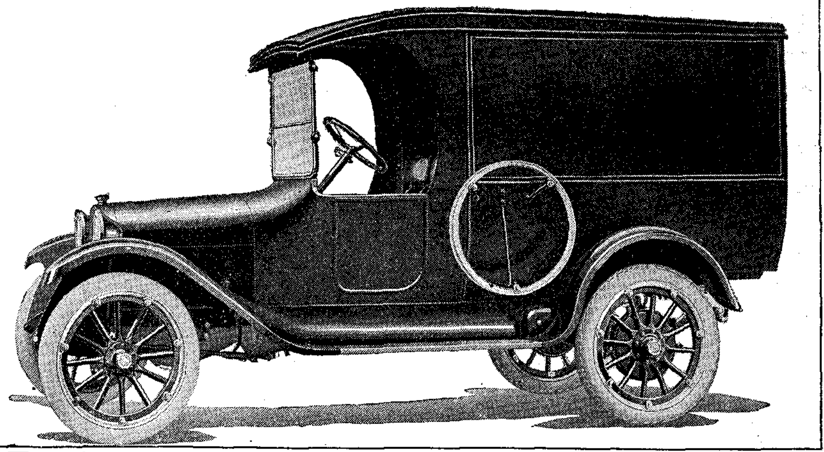
DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR

It is hard to conceive a business requiring delivery at all, which could not make profitable use of this unusually economical car

Dodge Brothers built it soundly and simply with the idea of rendering maximum service at a minimum of operating cost.

The haulage cost is unusually low

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



Do You Know An Invalid?

Self-locking, worm screw principle cannot slip, jar or cause accidental shock.

THE Comfort Bed brings ease to illness—hastens recovery—gives life a new meaning to chronic invalids—saves those who nurse from the wearing care of bed-weary demands. A child can change the Comfort Bed to the hundreds of possible positions, without removing the patient, without jar or shock. No possibility of accidental slips. If you know of one who must endure tedious days in bed, send in the address for kindness sake—if possible, name and address of physician. COMFORT MFG. CO., Dept. L, Milwaukee, Wis.

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All Brush Users Find WHITING-ADAMS
Trade VULCAN Mark
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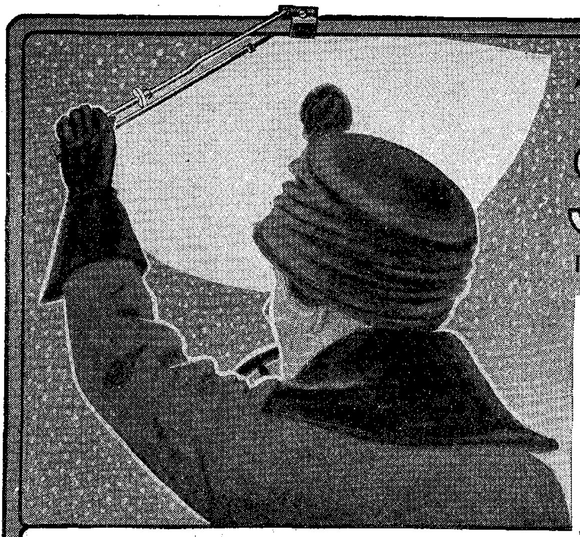
BOSTON, U. S. A.
Brush Manufacturers for Over One Hundred Years
Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal, the highest award at Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915



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Look Ahead Into the Storm!

Let it storm, you can look ahead! With one sweep of your *OutlooK*, the windshield is clean as a whistle. Raindrops, snow or mist disappear as if by magic. Once you've attached an *OutlooK* Windshield Cleaner to your car, you're always sure of a clear view ahead—risks of skidding or accident due to poor vision are eliminated.

The OutlooK Fits Your Car

There's an *OutlooK* to fit your windshield. One type—*OutlooK Regular*—attaches to the frame in two minutes. The other type—*OutlooK Special*—attaches through the glass. Made expressly for all closed cars and fits open cars as well. The *OutlooK* has the exclusive rubber roller which insures easy, one-hand operation, and a uniform sweep of the glass.

Absolutely Guaranteed

The *OutlooK* Windshield Cleaner at $1.50 is unquestionably the most reasonably priced, yet most essential, of accessories. And it's absolutely guaranteed. Buy an *OutlooK* of your dealer, or of us direct if he cannot supply you. Ten days later, if you're not satisfied, return it and your money will be refunded. Do it today—it may prevent an accident tomorrow.

The Outlook Co., 5524 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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WITH THE RUBBER ROLLER—A TYPE FOR EVERY CAR

BECOME AN EXPERT
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Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of accountancy facts.

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is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience, Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Fifth revised edition just published, Cloth, $1.08 postpaid.

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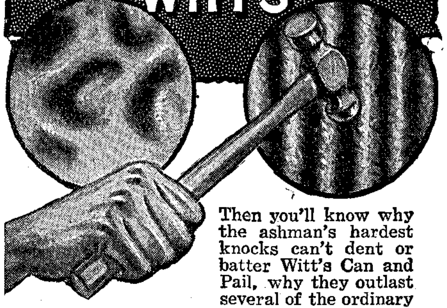
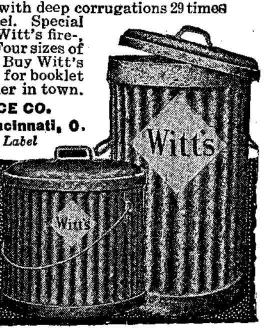
HAMMER PLAIN STEEL THEN HAMMER WITT'S



Then you'll know why the ashman's hardest knocks can't dent or batter Witt's Can and Pail, why they outlast several of the ordinary plain steel kind. Witt's Can and Pail are made of heavy galvanized steel with deep corrugations 29 times stronger than plain steel. Special tight-fitting lid makes Witt's fire-, dog-, and odor-proof. Four sizes of can; three sizes of pail. Buy Witt's and save money. Write for booklet and name of Witt dealer in town.

THE WITT CORNICE CO.
Dept. D-5 Cincinnati, O.
Look for the Yellow Label

WITT'S CAN & PAIL



difficulties. Architects, builders, and other members of allied trades and industries are still in the Army in great numbers and many are overseas, while high prices and scarcity of materials still "render immediate work on this line hard to forecast, even if money supplies were easily obtainable and this stage of the season were loaned to building activity, which it is needless to remark, it does not just at present." From the efforts made to approximate something along this line, *Bradstreet's* has collected estimates, highly tentative tho they are. It says of this information:

"Briefly stated, reports from about one hundred cities of the United States show a total contemplated expenditure, some of it this fall, but most of it next spring, of $473,000,000 of house, office, warehouse, school, and factory building. This does not seem to include any government work at camps, which are, most of them, outside of the towns, nor does it necessarily cover any delayed government building, such as post-offices or other Federal structures. As to the latter, it might be noted that the Government will shortly ask for bids upon some $12,000,000 of structures, and the supervising architect of the Treasury is reported in the newspapers as saying that his bureau expects to place contracts for 115 Federal buildings through the coming winter, calling for an average expenditure of $500,000, and which a simple sum in arithmetic will prove to cost $57,500,000.

"With the above figures as a basis, it does not seem unduly optimistic to say that something like $540,000,000 expenditure for ordinary building is in sight before or during next spring. If such proves to be the case, the vastly reduced total of 1918 building will be greatly exceeded. The total expenditure at cities reporting regularly to *Bradstreet's* in 1918 was below $400,000,000 for ten months, which may be regarded as an almost irreducible minimum, representing absolutely necessary building in any year. If to this is added the $540,000,000 apparently indicated for early next year, a total approaching the record building of 1916, in excess of $1,000,000,000, is not improbable in 1919. How much this may be exceeded depends upon a number of troublous questions having to do with financing of the enterprises, the obtaining of materials at reasonable prices, and last, but not least, the securing of adequate supplies of labor at wages satisfactory alike to builders and their employees."

The Faithful Nurse.—The husband arrived home much later than usual "from the office." He took off his boots and stole into the bedroom. His wife began to stir. Quickly the panic-stricken man went to the cradle of his first-born and began to rock it vigorously.

"What are you doing there, Robert?" queried his wife.

"I've been sitting here for nearly two hours trying to get this baby to sleep," he growled.

"Why, Robert, I've got him here in bed with me," replied his wife.

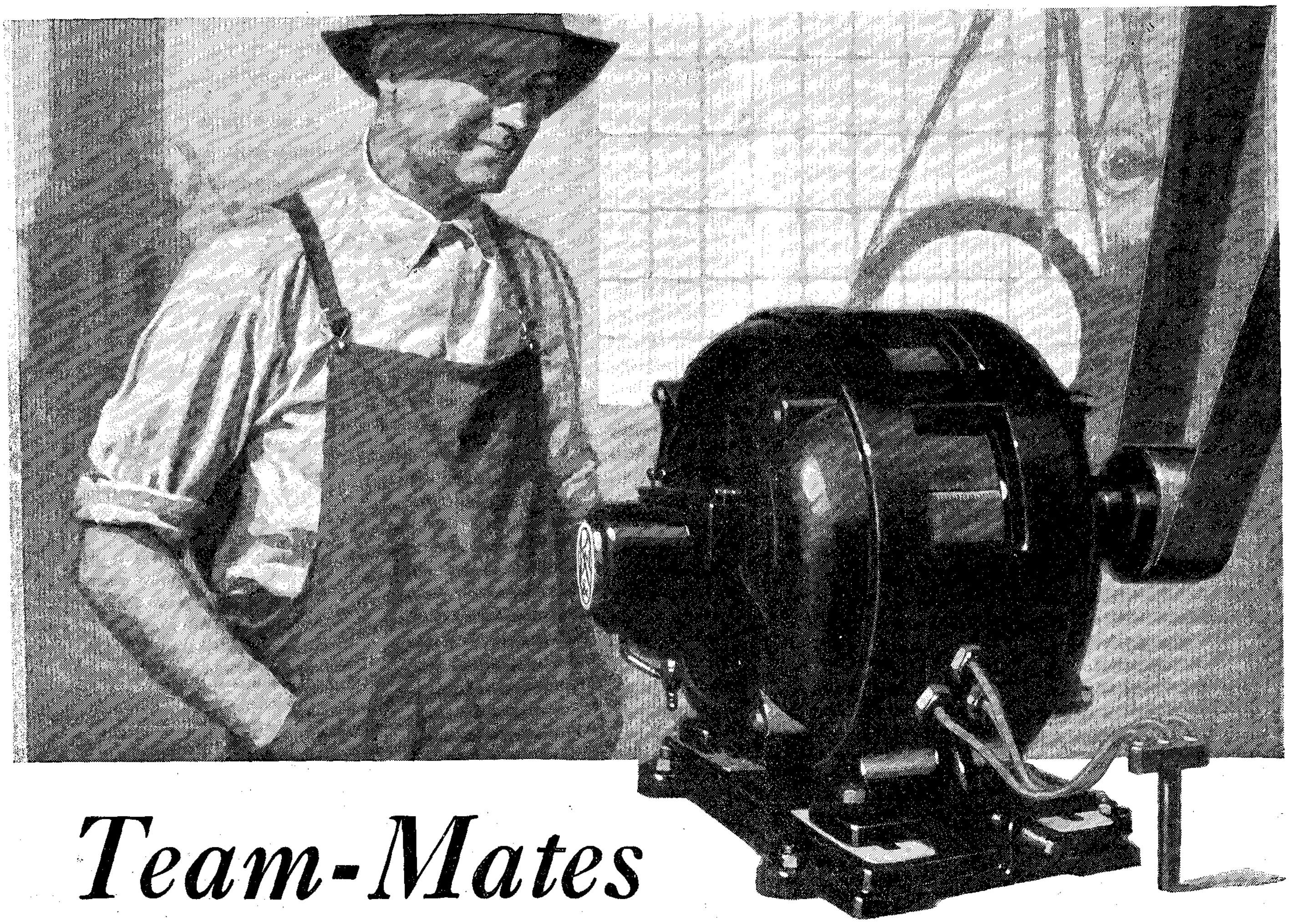
Then there were words.—*Tit-Bits*.

"Say It with Cake."—MRS. GADABOUT—"Are you still bothered with the awful Boresum family coming to dine with you every few evenings?"

MRS. GABALOT—"Oh, no; they finally took the hint."

MRS. GADABOUT—"What did you say to them?"

MRS. GABALOT—"Oh, nothing was said. But we served sponge cake every time they came."—*Indianapolis Star*.



Team-Mates

He's always on the job, because his machine is always on the job, because the motor keeps it on the job.

It is a Robbins & Myers Motor.

It increases his pay by increasing his efficiency, by increasing output. He is pleased, the foreman is pleased, the production manager is pleased—everybody happy.

It was a good day all 'round when the house installed Robbins & Myers Motors. Production has been one hundred per cent. ever since. No idle machines or costly shut-downs.

He is one of thousands of happy workers in large and small concerns everywhere that are Robbins & Myers equipped.

For over twenty-one years R&M Motors have been maintaining this same efficiency and contentment standard.

For big machine or little—from 1-40 to 30 horsepower—there's a Robbins & Myers Motor that meets every exact and exacting demand.

Makers of the better motor-driven, labor-saving appliances for the factory, office, home and store equip their product with R&M Motors because of this same quality standard.

A Robbins & Myers Motor on any such device is a guarantee of like quality throughout, and also of dependable operation. Look for this motor on whatever electrical labor-saving device you may be considering.

Power users, electrical appliance manufacturers and dealers find motors at their best in the Robbins & Myers line.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
For Twenty-one Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

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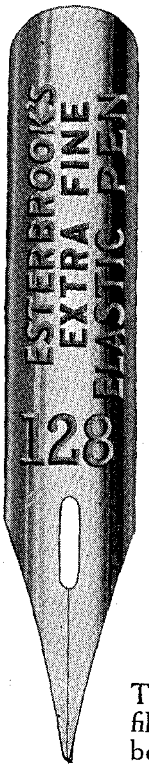
SPEEDING PRODUCTION
INSURING COMFORT
SIMPLIFYING HOUSEWORK



Esterbrook Pens

Esterbrook's Extra Fine Elastic Pen No. 128

Accountants, Bookkeepers, Record Clerks find that Esterbrook's No. 128 give steady satisfaction.

This popular pen is largely used in entering and filling out orders and Government contract forms, because it is so fine and flexible.

Send 15c for Sample Dozen

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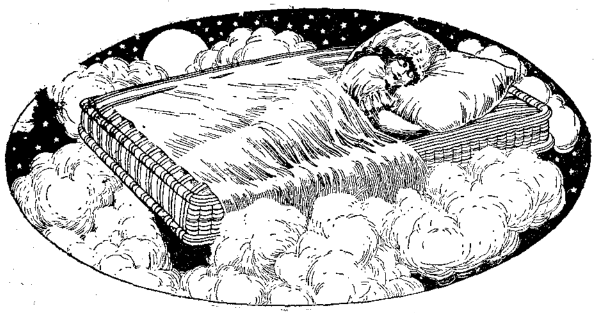

A Pillow for the Body

"It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. A gentle failure of the perceptions creeps over you; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself once more. The mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds."

Thus in his classic treatise on sleep, Leigh Hunt describes the boon which comes to those who repose on

The Sealy Sanitary Tuftless Mattress

A single batt of long fibre cotton, interwoven and compressed by air processes, constitutes the Sealy. Its gentle response to every curve of your body removes hindrances to sleep. This unique mattress never requires remaking.

An interesting booklet, some charming covering samples and the name of a Sealy dealer will be sent you for the asking.

The Sealy Mattress Co., **Sugar Land, Texas**

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Willing to Sell.—" What are you taking for your cold? "

"Make me an offer."—*Boston Transcript.*

" Enfants Terrible."—" To what branch of the service do the baby tanks belong? "

" I suppose, to the infantry."—*Baltimore American.*

Not Even in Holland.—We do not suppose that anywhere in the wide world by this time next year will there be a turned-up mustache.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

The Result.—DYER—" Is Dr. Deum well up in his profession? "

RYER—" What he doesn't know about medicine would fill a cemetery."—*Judge.*

Inexpensive Tonic.—" What is the best appetizer you know of?" asked Smith.

" The absence of the price of a meal," replied Jones.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

The Worst of It

The Kaiser is a pet of fate.
His people he has tricked.
He merely has to abdicate
While braver men get licked.
—*Washington Star.*

Looks Official Enough.—PUZZLED INCOME-TAX OFFICIAL—" And is the separation from your husband an official one? "

MUNITION KATE—" I dunno about ' official.' All I knows is as when 'e comes to our 'ouse we calls the police and they chucks 'im out."—*London Punch.*

A Sea Change.—" Why did you take these fish from the aquarium? "

" Because I was afraid the turtle might eat them."

" Why, there's no turtle in there."

" Well, Johnny put his boat in the aquarium and papa said it turned turtle."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Sometimes.—A teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if any one could tell her what a ground-hog was. Up went a little hand waving frantically.

" Well, Tommy, you may tell us what a ground-hog is."

" Please, ma'am, it's a sausage."—*Ottawa Evening Citizen.*

Anything for Delay.—" Private Blank," said the Colonel severely, reprimanding a doughboy for a minor breach of military regulations, " what would you do if I should tell you that you were to be shot at sunrise? "

" Gosh, Colonel," replied the Yank, watching the shadow of a grin steal over his officer's face, " I'd sure pray for a cloudy day."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Thought Too Highly of Both.—On a road in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass and addrest him in a heavy jovial fashion as follows:

" That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it? Albert, I bet."

" Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. " I think too highly of my king."

The German scowled and returned: " I hope you don't dare call him William."

" Oh, no, officer; I think too highly of my jackass."—*Paris Liberté.*

A Delicate Query.—Miss Antique—"I can truthfully say I am single from choice."

Miss Caustique—"Whose choice?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

His Sons Get a Move On

No more the princelings move by stealth
To compass mischief vast.
They've got to travel for their health,
And travel mighty fast.
—*Washington Star.*

Cruel Deception.—"Poor Maud! She got cruelly deceived when she married that old man."

"Didn't he have any money?"

"Oh, yes, plenty of money, but he is ten years younger than he said he was."—*Boston Transcript.*

Some Life.—"The army must be a terrible place," said Aunt Samanthy, looking up from the evening paper.

"What makes you think so, Samanthy?" asked her dutiful spouse.

"Why, jest think what it must be where beds is bunk and meals is a mess."—*Washington Star.*

Sure Sign.—"And what did you say the patient did," asked the doctor, "when you ripped off the dressing?"

"Swore, doctor!" exclaimed the nurse. "He swore frightfully!"

"Splendid, nurse! I reckon you can let him sit up to-morrow!"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Just Missed Perfection.—When Mrs. Langtry was at the summit of her beauty and fame, she met at a dinner an African King who was visiting London. She did her best to please the dusky monarch and evidently succeeded, for he said to her as they parted: "Ah, madam, if heaven had only made you black and fat, you would be irresistible."—*Boston Transcript.*

That Flu Stuff

If you have a tummy-ache,
It's the Flu!
If you're weary when you wake,
It's the Flu!
Is your memory off the track?
Is your liver out of whack?
Are there pimples on your back?
It's the Flu!

Are there spots before your eyes?
It's the Flu!
Are you fatter than some guys?
It's the Flu!
Do your teeth hurt when you bite?
Do you ever have a fright?
Do you want to sleep at night?
It's the Flu!

Are you thirsty when you eat?
It's the Flu!
Are you shaky on your feet?
It's the Flu!
If you feel a little ill,
Send right off for Dr. Pill,
He will say, despite his skill:
"It's the Flu!"

He won't wait to diagnose,
It's the Flu!
Hasn't time to change his clothes,
It's the Flu!
For two weeks he's had no rest,
Has no time to make a test,
So he'll class you with the rest—
It's the Flu!
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

They Save Teeth Now in a New Way

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

They End the Film

Countless people are now cleaning their teeth in a new way. And modern dentists all over America are urging other people to join them.

The old ways proved inefficient. As millions know, they failed to prevent tooth troubles. Despite the tooth brush, tartar, decay and pyorrhea constantly became more common.

Some years ago the reason was discovered. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which constantly forms on teeth.

That film gets into crevices, hardens and stays. It resists the tooth brush, and most tooth troubles are now known to be due to it.

The film is what discolors, not the teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And many troubles besides tooth troubles are traced to this germ-breeding film.

After years of research, a way has been found to combat it. Able authorities have proved this fact by adequate clinical tests.

For general use the method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we supply a One-Week Tube to all who ask, so the millions may quickly know it.

Let It Convince You

The Pepsodent results are quickly apparent. After a few days' use you will never forget them.

The basis is pepsin, the digestant of albumin; for the film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

But pepsin must be activated. The ordinary agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. For long that fact made pepsin seem impossible.

Now modern science has discovered a harmless, activating method. Five governments already have granted patents. It is that method which makes possible this efficient application.

Four years have been spent by dentists in proving the value of this product. Now we urge all people to prove it by a home test.

Send the coupon for a One-Week Tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

All this means that the film which wrecks teeth can now be effectively combated. And you will never cease to do that when you see what it means to you.

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Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

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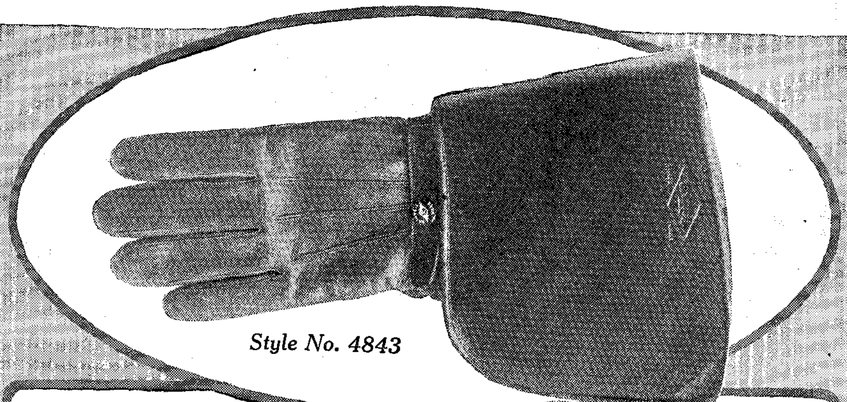

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Classified Columns

MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

TEACHERS WANTED.—The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, recommends returning Soldiers, War-workers, and other Teachers for School and College Positions. Special terms.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. W.," South Salem, N. Y.—"I have been informed that General Washington and General Grant are the only army officers in this country holding the rank of *General* by Act of Congress. I have also been informed that Admiral Farragut and Admiral Dewey are the only naval officers in this country holding the rank of *Admiral* by Act of Congress. Are these two statements correct?"

The officers mentioned held their respective ranks by act of Congress. *Admiral of the Navy* is the highest rank that has been created by Congress. There are no full generals or admirals except such as hold their titles in this way. Washington never bore the full rank of general. He died a lieutenant-general. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were created generals as were Tasker H. Bliss and John J. Pershing in 1917.

"W. A. P.," Newark, N. J.—"Will you be good enough to tell me whether or not *unbeknownst* is being used to-day? My friend contends that the word is obsolete and that it is not being used by present writers, my contention is that it is not obsolete and that it is being used by present writers."

Unbeknownst is an adjective in general dialectal use in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States and is not obsolete. "Present writers" of dialectal stories are likely to use it when needed. For recent usages see Guthrie's "Kitty Fagan," p. 215 (1900); Phillpotts's "Sons of Morning," p. 277 (1900).

"W. T. C.," Fallon, Nev.—"Are there two ways of pronouncing the word 'mayonnaise'? If so, please give both and tell me which is preferred."

Mayonnaise is pronounced *me''on-ez'—e's* as in *prey, o* as in *not.* The French pronounce it *ma-i-o-ner'—a* as in *art, i* as in *police, o* as in *go* and *e* as in *there.*

"W. J. S.," Peru, Ill.—"Which is correct, 'The goods mentioned in your letter will be shipped the *fore part* or the *fore-part* of next week'?"

Fore part should be written as two words and preceded by "during" or "in the."

"P. O. H.," Democrat, Tex.—"Kindly tell me whether or not the following may be classed as dramatists—*David Belasco, Sir Arthur Pinero, Eugene Walter, Geo. M. Cohan.* Are all four living?"

The four writers whom you mention are all dramatists in the sense, "one who writes plays." They are all living.

"G. M. N.," New York, N. Y.—"Chopin, the composer, spent the mature years of his life in France, and we hear his name pronounced 'show-pan.' How would his name be pronounced by Poles, his compatriots?"

All works of reference give simply the French pronunciation of Chopin's name, presumably because his father was a Frenchman who taught his native tongue in the Lyceum at Warsaw near which city the composer was born.

"W. H. A.," Xenia, O.—"Our little town has been much excited over a discussion as to who originated the phrase, 'United we stand, divided we fall,' and we are unable to get the information from any local sources. Will you be kind enough to send me the information, and also, if possible, where it may be found?"

The "Liberty Song" of 1768 contained these words from the pen of John Dickson:

Then join in hand, brave Americans all!
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.

George Pope Morris (1802-1864) wrote ("The Flag of Our Union"):

A song for our banner! The watchword recall
Which gave the Republic her station:
"*United we stand, divided we fall!*"
It made and preserves us a nation!

Here Morris quoted the words, perhaps because he had parodied Dickson's song, or because he was familiar with Sallust's lines, "Concordia parvæ res crescunt, discordia maximæ dilabuntur." (*Jugurtha* 10:6) By union (uniting) the small things (states) thrive; by division (dividing) the greatest perish (fall).

"B. R.," Thomasville, Ala.—"Please tell me whether the *ed* in *preparedness* is pronounced as a separate syllable."

In the United States it is, but in Great Britain the word is pronounced as a three- or as a four-syllable word.